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In An Hour.

ANTICIPATION.

"I'll take the orchard path," she said,
Speaking lowly, smiling slowly:
The brook was dry within its bed,
The hot sun flung a flame of red
Low in the West, as forth she sped.

Across the dried brook-course she went,
Singing lowly, smiling slowly,
She scarcely saw the sun that spent
Its fiery force in swift descent—
She never saw the wheat was bent.

The grasses parched, the blossoms dried,
Singing lowly, smiling slowly,
Her eyes amid the drought espied
A summer pleasance far and wide,
With roses and sweet violets pied,

DISAPPOINTMENT.

But homeward coming all the way,
Sighing lowly, pacing slowly,
She knew the best wheat withering lay,
She saw the big corns' dry decay,
She missed the brooklet's play.

A breeze had sprung from out the South,
But, sighing lowly, pacing slowly,
She only felt the burning drought,
Her eyes were hot, and parched her mouth,
Yet sweet the wind blew from the South!

And when the wind brought welcome rain,
Still sighing lowly, moaning slowly,
She never saw the lifting grain,
But only a lone orchard lane,
Where ago had wanted all in vain!

THE LOTTERY TICKET.

James Lanning was a mechanic, a young, honest man, whose highest ambition was to gain a comfortable home for himself and wife, and to be thought well of by his neighbors. He had built himself a house, and there still remained upon it a mortgage of five hundred dollars; but this sum he hoped to pay in a very few years if he had only his health. He had calculated exactly how long it would take him to clear off this incumbrance, and he went to work with his eyes open.

One evening James came home to his supper more thoughtful than usual. His young wife noticed his manner, and she inquired its cause.

"What is it, James?" she kindly asked. "Why I never saw you look so sober before."

"Well, I'll tell you, Hannah," returned the young man, with a slight hesitation in his manner. "I have just been thinking that I would buy a lottery ticket."

Hannah Lanning did not answer immediately. She looked down and smoothed the silken hair of her babe, which was clinging like a little robin in her arms, and the shades of her handsome features showed that she was taking time to think.

"How much will it cost?" she asked, at length, looking half timidly up into her husband's face.

"Twenty dollars," returned James, trying to assume a confidence which he did not feel.

"And have you made up your mind to buy it?"

"Well, I think I shall. What do you think about it?"

"If you should ask my advice, I should say do not buy it."

"But why so?"

"For many reasons," returned his wife, in a trembling tone.

She would not offend her husband, and she shrank from giving him advice which he might not follow.

"In the first place," she said, "I think the whole science of lotteries is a bad one; and then you have no money to risk."

"But just look at the prizes," said James, drawing a "scheme" from his pocket. "Here is one prize of twenty thousand dollars, another of ten thousand, another of five thousand, and so on. Something tells me that if I buy a ticket I shall draw a large prize. And then just think, Hannah, how easily I could pay all up for my house, and perhaps have a good handsome sum left."

The young man spoke with much earnestness and assurance; but he saw that there was a cloud upon his wife's brow.

"It seems to me that the chance of drawing a prize is very doubtful," said Hannah, as she took the scheme. "How are many thousand tickets to be sold."

The babe tried hard to snatch the paper, and Hannah laid it aside.

"I think I shall run the risk," resumed James, glancing once more over the paper, and resting with a nervous longing upon the figures which represented the higher prizes. "There's Barney; he drew about eight hundred dollars a year ago."

"Yes, I know it," said Hannah, with more warmth than she had before manifested, "and what has become of the money? You know he has squandered it all away. Ah, James, money is of no use unless we come honestly by it."

"Honestly?" repeated the young man. "Surely, there is nothing dishonest in drawing a prize in a lottery."

"I think there is," kindly, but emphatically, replied the wife. "All games of hazard, where money is at stake, are dishonest. Were you to draw a prize of twenty thousand dollars, you would rob a thousand men of twenty dollars each; or, at least, you would take from them money for which you returned them no equivalent. Is it not gambling in every sense of the word?"

"Oh, no! You look upon the matter in too strong a light."

"Perhaps I do; but, yet so it looks to me. What you may draw, some one else must lose; and perhaps it may be some one who can afford the loss no better than you can. I wouldn't buy the ticket, James. Let us live on the products of our honest gains, and we shall be happier."

James Lanning was uneasy. He had no answer for his wife's arguments; at least, no answer that could spring from his moral convictions, and he let the matter drop. But the young man could not drive the syren from his heart. All the next day his head was full of "prizes," and while he was at his work, he kept muttering to himself, "Twenty thousand dollars," "Ten thousand dollars," "Five thousand dollars," and so on.

When he went home the next night, he was almost unhappy with the nervous anxiety into which he had thrown himself. The tempter had grasped him firmly, and whenever he thought of the lottery, he saw nothing but piles of gold and silver. In short, James Lanning had made up his mind that he would buy the ticket. He went to the little box where he had already one hundred and twenty dollars laid up toward paying off the mortgage from his house. The lock clicked with a startling sound, and when he threw back the cover, he hesitated. He looked at his wife, and he saw that she was sad.

"Oh, I'm sure I shall draw a prize?" he said, with a faint, fading smile.

He took four half eagles from the box, and put them in his pocket. His wife said nothing. She played with her baby to hide her sadness, for she did not wish to say more on the subject. She had seen that little pile of gold gradually accumulating, and both she and her husband had been happy in anticipating the day when the pretty cottage would be all their own. But when she saw these four pieces of gold taken away from the store, she felt a foreshadowing of evil. She might have spoken again against the movement, but she saw that her husband was sorely tender on the subject, and she let the affair go to the hands of fate.

A week elapsed from the time that James bought his ticket to the drawing of the lottery, and, during that time, the young man had not a moment of real enjoyment. He was alternating between hope and fear, and therefore his mind was constantly on the stretch.

At length the day arrived. James went to the office, and found that the drawing had taken place, and that the list of prizes had been made out. He seized the list and turned away, so that those who stood around, should not see his face. He read the list through, but he searched for his number in vain. It was not there. He had drawn a blank! He left the office an unhappy man. Those twenty dollars which he had lost had been the savings of two months of hard labor, and he felt their loss most keenly.

When he returned home that night, he told his wife that he had lost. She found no fault with him. She only kissed him, and told him that the lesson was a good one, even though it had been dearly bought.

But James Lanning was not satisfied. He brooded over his loss with a bitter spirit, and at length the thought came to him that he might yet draw a prize. He wished that he had not bought the first ticket, and he thought that if he could only get back his twenty dollars he would buy no more; but he could not rest under his loss. He was determined to make one more trial, and he did so. This time he purchased the ticket without his wife's knowledge. The result was the same as before. He drew a blank!

"Forty dollars!" was a sentence that dwelt fearfully upon the mechanic's lips.

"Oh, I must draw a prize!" he said to himself. "I must make up what I have lost. Let me once do that, and I'll buy no more tickets."

Another twenty dollars was taken from the little bank, another ticket was bought, another blank was drawn. At the end of three months, the little bank was empty, and James Lanning had the last ticket in his pocket. Ah, how earnestly he prayed that *that* last ticket might draw him a prize! He had become pale and careworn, and his wife, poor, confiding soul, thought he only repined because he had lost twenty dollars. When she would try to cheer him, he would laugh, and try to make the matter light.

"James," said his wife to him one day—it was the day before that on which the lottery was to be drawn in which he held the sixth ticket—"Mr. Bowse had been here to day after his semi-annual interest. I told him that you would see him to-morrow."

"Yes, I will," said James, in a faint voice. "Yes, to-morrow I shall pay him."

Young Lanning thought of the lottery, and of the prize. This was his sixth trial, and he felt sure that he should draw.

The morrow came, and when James Lanning returned to his home at night he was penniless! All his golden visions had faded away, and he was left in darkness and misery.

"James, have you paid Mr. Bowse his interest yet?" asked Hannah.

The young man leaned his head upon his hands and groaned aloud.

"For Heaven's sake, James, what has happened?" cried the startled wife, springing to the side of her husband, and twining her arm about his neck.

The young man looked up with a wild, haggard expression. His lips were bloodless, and his features were all stricken with a death-hue.

"What is it? Oh, what?" murmured the wife.

"Go look in our box—our little bank!" groaned the poor man.

Hannah hastened away, and when she returned, she bore an empty box in her hand.

"Robbed!" she gasped, and she sank tremblingly down by her husband's side.

"Yes, Hannah," whispered the husband, "I have robbed you."

The stricken wife gazed upon her husband with a vacant look, for at first she did not comprehend; but she remembered his behavior for weeks back; she remembered how he had murmured in his sleep of lotteries and tickets, of blanks and prizes, and gradually the truth broke in upon her.

"I have done it all, Hannah," hoarsely whispered the condemned man, when he saw that his wife had guessed the truth. "All, all has gone for lottery tickets. The demon tempter lured me; he held up glittering gold in his hand, but he gave me none of it. Oh, do not chide me! You know not what I have suffered—what hours of agony I have passed—and you cannot know how cold is my heart now. O my wife, would to God I had listened to you!"

"—sh!" calmly whispered the faithful wife, as she drew her hand across her husband's heated brow. "Mourn not for what is lost. I will not chide thee. It is hard thus for you to lose your scanty earnings, but there might be many calamities worse than that. Courage, James; we will soon forget it."

"And Mr. Bowse will foreclose the mortgage. You will be homeless," murmured young Lanning, in broken accents.

"No; I will see that all is safe in that quarter," added Hannah.

At that moment the babe awoke, and the gentle mother was called to care for it. On the next day, at noon, Hannah Lanning gave her husband a receipt for fifteen dollars from Mr. Bowse.

"Here," said she, "interest is paid. Now let us forget all that has passed, and commence again."

"But how—what has paid this?" asked James, gazing first upon the receipt, and then upon his wife.

"Never mind."

"Ah, but I must mind. Tell me, Hannah."

"Well, I have sold my gold watch."

"Sold it!"

"But I can buy it back again. The man will not part with it, if I want it. But I don't want it, James, till we are able. Perhaps I shall never want it. You must not chide me, for never did I derive one iota of the pleasure from its possession that I now feel in the result of its disposal."

James Lanning clasped his wife to his bosom, and he murmured a prayer, and in that prayer there was a pledge.

* * * * * *

Two years passed away, and during that time, James Lanning lost not a single day from his work. He was as punctual as the sun, and the result was as sure.

It was late on Saturday evening when he came home. After supper, he drew a paper from his pocket, and laid it upon the table.

"There, Hannah," said he, while a noble pride beamed in every feature, "there is my mortgage. I've paid it—every cent. This house is ours; it is our own home. I've bought it with dollars, every one of which has been honestly earned by the sweat of my brow. I am happy now."

Hannah Lanning saw that her husband had opened his arms, and she sat down upon his knee, and laid her head upon his shoulder.

"Oh, blessed moment!" she murmured.

"Yes, it is a blessed moment," responded the husband. "Do you remember, Hannah, the hour of bitterness that we saw two years ago?"

The wife shuddered, but made no reply.

"Ah," continued the young man, "I have never forgotten that bitter lesson; and even now I tremble when I think how fatally I was deceived by the tempter, that has lured so many thousands to destruction."

"But its horror is lost in this happy moment," said Hannah, looking up with a smile.

"Its terror may be lost," resumed James, "but its lesson must never be forgotten. Ah, the luring lottery ticket has a dark side—a side which few see until they feel it."

"And are all its sides dark?" softly asked the wife. "If there is any brightness about it, it is only the glare of the fatal *ignis fatuus*, which can only lead the wayward traveler into danger and disquiet."

"You are right my dear wife. You were right at first. Ah," he continued, as he drew the faithful being more closely to his bosom, "if husbands would oftener obey the tender dictates of the loving wife, there would be far less of misery in the world than there is now."

Very Good Pay.

Dickens lived at the rate of $50,000 per annum. He expended much money on traveling. He was fond of costly, even of extravagant display. He left property to the value of $400,000. His second visit of a few months to the United States, in 1867-68, realized a net profit of $100,000; his last public "readings," in England, brought in $25,000; each of his longer stories yielded from $75,000 to $100,000 on publication. He derived, in addition, a large continuous income from the constant sale of his works. His two periodicals ("Household Words" and "All the Year Round") yielded a clear profit of $20,000 per annum, with very little trouble to himself. The "Christmas Stories," published in many successive years, were a further source of profit, inasmuch as the sale of some of them reached the enormous number of 250,000, which, at a profit of only three cents on each copy, would have realized $7,500; and so high was his reputation, that one American publisher paid him $5,000 for a short and indifferent story, merely because, poor though it was, it bore his name. So, too, Dickens was most extravagantly paid for two very inferior tales, or rather sketches, entitled, "George Silverman's Explanation" and "A Holiday Romance," published in two Boston magazines. His name only was wanted. From first to last, in his thirty-five years of literary life, Charles Dickens cannot have received less than $2,500,000, which is probably twice as much as Walter Scott made during his brilliant and wonderfully successful career. The question as to Dickens might be—what did he do with all this money?

It's awful lonesome in Mexico just now, and tears trickle down the father's cheeks, as he takes his son on his knee, and tells him how the country used to be blessed with a revolution about every two weeks.

INSANE CRIMINALS.

Noted Persons Kept in Confinement in the State Asylum.

Located in the heart of our city, says the Auburn (N. Y.) *Advertiser*, the Criminal Insane Asylum, though the only one in this State, is little noticed, partially because of its retired location, and partly because of the rules of the institution, which forbid general admission to the halls, where the doubly unfortunates are confined. It was first intended only for those who were charged or had been convicted of a capital offence, as a place of confinement until the patient should have been declared sufficiently improved to proceed with the trial or the execution of the law. Afterward the scope of the institution was enlarged, and it was designated by the State for the confinement and treatment of all insane criminals, then or afterwards immured in any of the State prisons. About three years since, the plan was again somewhat modified by the Legislature, so as to admit the insane of the numerous city and county penitentiaries throughout the State, the county from whence they came defraying their expenses.

Among the persons now confined in the asylum, who, from their notoriety, have become objects of general interest, Frank Walworth, who was transferred from the prison hospital about a month since, by order of Dr. Ordronaux, State Commissioner of Lunacy. Walworth is being treated for epilepsy, and seems to be improving. He still preserves his characteristic stubbornness and family pride, and is adverse to the society of his associates. As if to make himself appear either superior in some way, or at least different from his fellow convicts, whenever he exercises in the yard he wears a blanket thrown about his shoulders. On the first occasion of his doing this, his attendant asked him if he wouldn't have a coat, to which he rather haughtily answered, "No, thank you; I used to wear a shawl when I was in college, and I prefer this now." His friends entertain hopes of securing a pardon for him soon. Last Sunday his mother and her cousin, ex-Gov. Bramlette of Kentucky, visited him. While he was evidently pleased to see them, yet he did not betray himself in any violent expression of joy.

The veiled murderess, Mrs. Henrietta Robinson, still retains all the characteristics of her peculiar temperament. She is averse to questions or to conversation of any kind; is very reticent and says she doesn't want a pardon. Notwithstanding her long confinement—over twenty years—she holds her age remarkably well, not appearing any older than she really is. From the little that she does say, as well as from the circumstances disclosed on her trial, it is evident that previous to the committing of the crime, the penalty of which she is now suffering, she was undoubtedly the mistress of some man very prominent and influential in politics.

Kate Stoddard, the alleged murderess of Charles Goodrich, is manifestly a lunatic. Though usually very quiet, at times she betrays a very violent temper and reveals a passion strong enough to induce any one to believe her capable of committing the crime with which she is charged, when once it should be aroused. When she is in one of those passionate moods her very look is sufficient to keep a stout-hearted person at a safe distance. She says she "cannot keep her eyes off from those geraniums," which bloom so luxuriously in front of the asylum. It is to be noticed that she only says this when some one observes her in her customary abstracted moods, and attempts to question her. Hence it is quite probable that she makes this commonplace observation to conceal her real thoughts. Lizzie Lloyd King is her real name, although she is more generally known as Kate Stoddard.

Mrs. Dwyer, who murdered her three children and attempted to cut the throat of her husband, appears the same as when she executed her triple crime. She still avows, apparently in good faith, that she had a right to kill them, and that it was her duty to do so; for, she says, "they were innocent, and if I had not killed them, they would have grown up in sin and wickedness, and when they died they would have gone to hell; but if they died while they were still innocent, they are sure of heaven."

Her case, like that of many others similarly confined, is a truly pitiable one, and no one can fail to feel the greatest sympathy for her, even in view of the awful crime she has perpetrated. There are, however, few persons who would not, after continual association with such scenes, become so accustomed to them as to lose all sympathy and to regard them more as subjects for cruel than kind treatment. But Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie belong to that small class whose kindness seems to increase by the diffusion of it, and their faithful attention and amiableness are not only appreciated by those over whom they watch, but by every one familiar with their difficult duties. Truly they stand almost alone in their good works, inasmuch as there are so very few who are qualified by nature and disposition to do what they are doing.

A Live Lantern.—In the West Indies, and some other hot countries, there are distant relations of our glow-worms and fire-flies that carry much larger sparks. These insects give so much light that they are caught by the natives, and sometimes a dozen at a time are put into a gourd pierced with many holes, each too small for the insect to escape through. The opening by which they are put into the gourd is then stopped up, and the live lantern is ready to be carried about on dark nights, as you sometimes carry a glass one. A very convenient lantern the insects make, for the flame never burns anything, and never goes out.

Farmers gather what they sow, but seamsters sow what they gather.

SCALP DANCE.

How Utes Celebrate Their Victories.

Our reporter, says an exchange, went over to the Ute camp, situated about four miles from Denver, and about three miles from Larimer street bridge over the Platte. Already preparations had commenced for the grand scalp-glorification, one of the redskins having manufactured a drum, by stretching a deer-skin over the rim of a cheese-box. Three other drums were soon manufactured; a frying-pan, a tin lard can and a brass kettle being used for the bodies of drums. Having covered his face with paint, the fellow with the tin drum lay down in his tent, and commenced practicing the weird music of the scalp-dance. He was soon joined by others, when the scalps taken from the Sioux were brought to the front of the tent, and poles to which they were attached stuck in the ground, while the scalps swayed to and fro in the breeze. One by one the braves gathered around, decorated with their best trappings, covered with beads, and painted with red, yellow, green, brown and white. About an hour before sundown, and before many chiefs had returned from Denver, the scalp-poles were pulled up, and the dusky warriors selected a portion of the prairie remote from any wigwam, where they again fixed the poles about four feet from each other. Then they sat down in a line on the ground, with their backs to the setting sun, and their faces to the blood-stained swaying scalps, and commenced a strange chant, beating time upon the drums with sticks, which had for heads leaves secured to one end with plant twigs. About half an hour they thus sat chanting, when the squaws began to collect, equally as extravagantly attired and painted. About thirty had gathered around, when the squaw of the brave who had killed one of the Sioux stepped in front, taking one of the scalp-poles, and commenced to march in a circle in front of the musicians, adding at the same time the shrillness of her voice to make the din unearthly. One by one the squaws fell in behind the scalp-bearer, until about a dozen were making the magic circle. Then up comes another squaw and takes another pole, and starts a procession, moving in a reverse direction to that taken by the first.

Upon the arrival of Washington, one of the chiefs who seemed to know just how the thing should be done, three of the oldest squaws in the tribe formed a third procession, moving inside the others and in the same direction as the outside circle. And now drops into a line with the outside circle the third scalp-bearer and her followers. Korakantie, seemingly the oldest chief in the collection, advances in front of the braves—who arose to their feet upon the advent of the women—and proceeds to dance. A crier also advances to the front, and commences to harangue the braves.

On the open prairie, just as the sun is sinking behind the mountains, half a hundred Indian warriors, with faces rendered savagely fierce with paint, and garments with flaming colors, are standing in a line which sways to and fro in time to beating of drums and the change in tone of the fiendish music of the scalp chant. In front of these the veteran gray-haired warrior of the tribe dances with strange antics, and the stalwart form of a huge brave is bent in all conceivable shapes, as he in loud and excited words recounts the circumstances of the capture and exhorts the men. In front of all the magic circles of squaws move round, the scalps streaming above their heads, being beaten in the dust with revengeful fury or held in their teeth, when the savage grin is the most intense and the chant most uproarious. Their march is of a limping nature, each procession giving way with the same leg, in strange unison to the swaying of the braves. These things together with the weird music only known to savages, when at regular intervals the shrill voices of the women rise above those of the men, and occasionally the startling warwhoop rings loud over all, render the scene one never to be forgotten. About 1,500 persons must have visited the camp and witnessed the scalp-dance, which continued for many hours, and to which Washington, in the name of the tribe, welcomed all white folks, "both braves and squaws," as he expressed it.

Winter Cloaks.

Regular cloaks are to be revived, a fashion journal says. Long, comfortable-looking cloaks, reaching to the knee, are imported by all the first-class furnishing-stores as models for their midwinter garments. These wraps are loose sacks with a deep cape in front, are wadded, yet look slender and shapely, and are all buttoned down before, and sometimes behind as well, by way of ornament. There are no sleeves, merely armholes, but the cape is sewed to the front, leaving a place for the hands to come out, thus making a double front, and giving ample protection. These cloaks are not fitted to the figure, yet cling closely to it, giving the slender effect now sought after. They are made of the new black figured and wadded silk called matelasse silk, or else of the real India cashmere called Rahjampoor cashmere, and are bordered with black fur.

To Make Paste.—Paste that will keep unchanged in warm weather may be made in the following manner: Put a teaspoonful of powdered alum in two quarts of water, and let it boil. Mix a pint of flour smoothly into a pint of cold water, and stir it into the boiling alum water continuing the boiling and stirring until the flour is cooked, and the whole is clear, like starch. Add to this about half a teaspoonful of essential oil of cloves or cinnamon, strain through a wire gauze or perforated tin strainer, and bottle in wide mouthed jars, which should be corked to keep out dust.

Young Men in Cities.

City life holds out attractions which continually draw young men from their rural homes into our large cities, where the enemy of souls is ever on the alert to collar them into sin by the multitudinous devices and agencies which abound in the city, and which are not suspected by the unsophisticated until too late.

We desire to save all such from ruin, and, in the furtherance of this object, wish to call the attention of clergymen, parents and friends to our rooms, and the privileges which can be secured to young men strangers coming into our city, that they may have letters of introduction to us. To become acquainted with proper associates, and mingle in good society upon their first arrival in the city, is a matter often of vital importance.

We are prepared to introduce all young men into any church of the denomination which they have been accustomed to attend, where they will be at home at once, and under good influences.

Our association is as a vestibule to the church, to receive and distribute the strangers that come into our midst, and we shall be pleased to meet every young man that enters our city as a stranger.

Our reading rooms are at No. 148 Madison street, near LaSalle, open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., having the principal papers and magazines on file, and a well-selected library of 2,500 volumes.

Our boarding house list has upon it nearly one hundred good Christian homes, from which strangers can select free of charge.

We conduct the following meetings at our rooms, to which all strangers are cordially invited, until they get settled in their own church home.

Noon-day Prayer Meeting daily for forty-five minutes; Young Men's Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening; Gospel Meeting every Sunday evening; Strangers' Meeting every Monday evening, when young men, strangers, can make the acquaintance of members from the different churches in the city, who will be present as delegates from the respective churches to look after them.

Conversational Bible Class every Sunday morning for one hour before the regular church services.

Young men wishing to spend their evenings pleasantly as profitably, are invited to the Lyceum for debates, music, readings, etc., every alternate Tuesday evening. Lectures after the completion of our new hall over Thursday evening. Other entertainments will be provided early in the fall, and whatever is most practical and feasible, will be undertaken to supply young men with a pleasant place of resort to spend their evenings, and if possible, draw them from the many avenues of amusement which are of a questionable character.

Our Employment Bureau is at No. 145 Fifth avenue, in charge of Mr. J. M. Hitchcock, who has been the Superintendent of that branch of the work for several years, and will do all he can toward finding young men employment. We would, however, suggest to young men not to come to Chicago for work, as there are at the present time, thousands of persons without employment.

But our latch string is always out to all strangers visiting the city, and we cordially invite them to call.

In behalf of young men.

W. W. Varnandalk, Superintendent, Young Men's Christian Association.

Take a Sheep Too.

An old farmer, about the time the temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence in the country, said to his man-servant:

"Jonathan, I did not think to say that I think of trying to do my work this year without rum. How much more must I give you to induce you to do without it?"

"Oh, I don't care much about it," said Jonathan, "you may give me what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the autumn, if you will do without."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The oldest son said:

"Father, will you give me a sheep, too, if I will do without rum?"

"Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep if you will do without.

The younger son, a stripling, then said:

"Father, will you give me a sheep if I will do without?"

"Yes, Chandler, you shall have a sheep also if you will do without."

Presently Chandler spoke again.

"Father, hadn't you better take a sheep too?"

That Old Scoundrel Alky Hall.

The *Sanitarian* tells "What Alcohol Will Do," thus: "It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, the alcohol, regularly applied to a thrifty farmer's stomach, will remove the boards from the fences, let cattle into his crops, kill his fruit trees, mortgage his farm, and sow his fields with wild oats and thistles. It will take the paint off his building, break the glass out of the windows, and fill them with rags. It will take the gloss from his clothes, and polish from his manners, subdue his reason, arouse his passions, bring sorrow and disgrace upon his family, and topple him into a drunkard's grave. It will do this to the artisan and the capitalist, the matron and the maiden; for in its deadly enmity to the human race alcohol is no respector of persons."

A married gentleman from Toledo walked into the ball-room at Put-In-Bay the other night in full dress, after sitting for some minutes on his wife's powder-box, carelessly left on a chair. The effect was striking.

Facts and Fancies.

You that have coal to shed, prepare to shed it now.

No dead man is of much consequence now unless he has a neglected grave.

The railway system of the United States represents a capital of $6,000,000,000.

It is stated that in future French packet ships will be commanded by naval officers.

It has been noticed that nothing makes a woman laugh so much as a new set of teeth.

Nebraska papers give close figures. One of them tells of a flock of pigeons numbering 4,328,764.

A Colorado house has got a door-bell, and the owner obligingly allows everybody to have a pull at it.

A real India shawl can be bought to-day from $25 to $700, instead of from $150 to $2,000, as formerly.

The following composition for the destruction of bugs and eggs, fleas, etc., is said to be perfect in its operations: Take eight parts of bisulphide of carbon and twenty parts of essence of petroleum. This mixture is patented in France.

An old lady in Montgomery, recently, being awakened by a sharp pain in her face, seized the object and threw it on the floor, when it was discovered to be a large rat, which had entered his teeth into her face between the eyebrows and opened an artery.

A temperance advocate at one of our police stations asked a man, who had been arrested on the charge of intoxication, if he, the arrested man, did not think it a bad thing to get drunk. "Yes," replied the swell-head, "but it's not half so bad as getting sober."

At Lennoxtown, Scotland, a lady has died from lead poisoning. She used, by medical advice, the ordinary seltzer water in siphon bottles, and the water had taken from the siphon such a quantity of lead that it is supposed she received for many days at least a grain a day.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has the following notice: "The young man who came into this office yesterday, sat down on a box, and immediately afterward jumped up with an unearthly yell and fled from the office, is requested to bring back four brass-headed tacks, that were standing on the box when he took his seat. No questions will be asked."

A writer describes a cotton mill near Queretaro, in Mexico, the yard of which is full of the daintiest flowers and fruits, with statues and fountains, and he asks why northern factories should not be thus embowered, at least so far as the climate would allow. There would certainly be no good reason why the surroundings of the average New England factory should not be pleasant.

The Sun.

To the *International Review* Professor C. A. Young contributes a paper on "The Constitution of the Sun," from which we make the following extract: "For our purposes, the sun may be regarded as composed of four distinct portions, which may be considered more or less apart; *First*, a central core; inaccessible, of course, to any direct observation, so that its nature and conditions are only to be inferred with more or less certainty by methods indirect and circuitous. *Second*, the photosphere, or luminous shell, which forms the visible surface of the sun. This is the seat of the processes which evolve the solar light and heat; to it pertain the spots and faculæ; and until the invention of the spectroscope, this was the only region subject to our observation, except during an eclipse. *Third*, above the photosphere, and resting upon it as a foundation, lies the so-called chromosphere; an envelope composed largely of glowing hydrogen, portions of which, here and there carried high above the solar surface, form the now well-known clouds and flames designated as the prominences, whose spectroscopic investigation has so much occupied all students of solar science for the last four or five years. *Fourth*, and finally, we have what Janssen has named 'the coronal atmosphere,' since to it is mainly due the corona, or glory of light which surrounds the sun during a total eclipse, and constitutes the most beautiful and impressive phenomenon of the whole event. This atmosphere, if such a word can properly be applied to what is not a sphere at all, envelops the whole sun and chromosphere with a close array of luminous streamers, which extend in some directions nearly a million of miles from the solar surface, and in structure, density, and instability bear some resemblance to those of our aurora borealis."

About a Cat.

Last week a case came before a Michigan justice, wherein was mingled reality and superstition. Two neighbors, residing near the Grand Trunk Junction, had lived together peaceably, till one day one of them became convinced that the other's cat was destroying his chickens. Shortly afterward he caught the feline for the purpose of testing whether it would eat chicken meat, and was seen by his neighbor's wife in so doing, and she concluded that he caught the cat to kill it. This aggressive action aroused considerable feeling and enmity. Subsequently the woman saw the cat jump into a window of the house and immediately a superstition that it is an ominous sign to have a cat return which is supposed to be dead, flashed upon her mind. Under great terror she fell to the floor in a swoon. Her husband, upon his return home, sought the justice and commenced suit against the neighbor. Obviously such a case would not be entertained, but a warrant was issued. The complainant and defendant met before his Honor, and after a hearing the defendant was discharged.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, SEP. 24, 1874.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Asher G. Olmsted, of Potter county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Harrison Allen, of Warren county.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
Robert E. Beath, of Schuylkill county.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia.

For Congress.

Sobieski Ross, of Potter county.

(Subject to the decision of the district conferees.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Representative.

AARON, Pa., Aug. 31, 1874.

MINER MINER:—Please announce the name of JAMES R. STURGIS, Jr., as a candidate for Representative. MANY CITIZENS.

MINER MINER:—Please announce that JAMES R. STURGIS, Jr., of Lafayette, will be presented as a candidate for Representative of this county in the Legislature. DEADHEAD.

MINER MINER:—Please announce that JAMES R. STURGIS, Jr., has been requested to become a candidate for Representative, by MANY CITIZENS.

GOV. HARTRANFT informed the President that the State troops were at his service in case he should need to call for troops to put down the little rebellion at New Orleans. Good for Gov. Hartranft.

"HAVE you heard from Maine?" We were warned by the Democracy that the tidal wave that was to engulf Republicanism would start from the Pine Tree State, but the hardy sons of Maine reply to the taunt upon their intelligence with a more sweeping victory for Republicanism than the most sanguine anticipated.

THE New York Democracy have nominated Tilden (not Tilton) for Governor. They call him a "Reformer." He has a chance to try his skill in that direction upon his principal supporter and backer, Kelley, the "robber" Sheriff of New York city.

P. T. BARNUM has made a valuable addition to his mammoth show, in the person of a beautiful Fish. He was married a few days ago to Miss Nancy Fish, of England. The bride is 26 and the groom 67. Mr. Barnum's first wife died about a year ago.

It's a great pity Temple's name wasn't Tempest. In that case we could put him in a teapot and bottle him up, as Butler was said to be at Dutch Gap. As it is we must consign him to the November tornado which will topple him "from turret to foundation stone."

SOME of the Democratic papers show great admiration of John Cochrane's speech at the Liberal Convention in Albany. This is what he said about the Democrats:

"The Democratic party does not steal, because it has no opportunity; it is not selfish because it has no power; it has not learned, and has not forgotten a thing."

SOME one has sent us a copy of the DEMOCRATIC BANNER, published at Williamsport by E. H. Haines. It is a fair looking paper and intensely Democratic. We notice that in an editorial upon the subject of "Our Congressman," Haines calls Judge Ross a "rooster." Abuse from such a thing as E. H. Haines, is an honor to any man; his praise would ruin the character of a saint.

THE Post Office Department has advices from a number of the principal offices setting forth that the mails are over-burdened with postal cards having inscribed upon them doggerel verses upon the Beecher affair. The Postmaster at Pittsburgh has raised the point that the transmission of the cards should be checked en route at the office discovering the same, under the law forbidding the sending of obscene literature through the mails.

THE New York *Tribune*, and other "Independent" papers, upon the first receipt of news from New Orleans hastened to say how discouraging it was to have the President rush off to Long Branch at such a critical time. The only discouraging feature of the case, however, seems to be the extreme difficulty some journals experience in telling the truth about the President. He did not rush off to Long Branch, but remained in Washington, as he always does when there is important business to attend to.—Buffalo *Express*.

Hon. Sobieski Ross.

We place on our ticket this week the name of Hon. Sobieski Ross as candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the district conferees. The last two years we have been represented by C. B. Curtis, but under the new Congressional apportionment McKean is placed in the Sixteenth Congressional District with Tioga, Potter, Cameron, Lycoming and Sullivan. Mr. Ross was elected in 1872 to represent the (then) Eighteenth District composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter. His record while representing that district has been clear from all stains. It is customary, as a compliment and expression of recognition of faithful services, to give a member at least one renomination. Under that rule there is no reason why Mr. Ross should not be returned. The Republican Conventions of Lycoming and Tioga counties have endorsed him. The other counties will probably do the same, and we may consider his nomination and election sure.

DURING the past week New Orleans has passed through a revolution, and thanks to the firmness and good sense of President Grant order is again restored in that turbulent city. At this distance we may not be able to judge with perfect correctness of the situation, but one thing is certain that armed rebellion against the government is a very poor way to right an illegal election and that the instigators of another southern rebellion will find Grant a hard man to buck against, and rather less pliable than was Democratic Buchanan. This slight breeze of rebellion was the work of the White League, and for a time they were successful in overthrowing the government of the State and city, and judging by their bombastic proclamations it seemed that their next move would be to march on to Washington city. But the President issued a very characteristic proclamation, ordering the rebels to disperse, at the same time sending a regiment of United States troops to enforce it, and how quick the chivalrous southerners cooled. Their courage oozed very fast. The city is now quiet and will probably remain so until the mob see another opportunity to rob and plunder.

POLAND'S gag law killed him politically and now the law has been killed by a Washington grand jury. Served 'em right.

THE Democratic Convention of Wayne county has nominated Wm. H. Dimmick for President Judge of the judicial district of Wayne and Pike counties. Dimmick is the man who was arrested last winter, while a member of the Legislature, on a charge of attempting to blackmail the banks of the State, and in order to save himself from expulsion resigned his seat in the House of Representatives. The crime was clearly brought home to him, and his nomination is one of the greatest outrages on public decency we have ever known. To its credit, the Democratic paper in Wayne county refuses to accept Dimmick, and two of the candidates for county offices decline the nominations tendered them, on the ground that they would disgrace themselves by being associated with Dimmick on the ticket.—Pittsburgh *Telegraph*.

THE meeting of the Republican State Committee at Harrisburg, on the 8th was a very encouraging one. It was a mere preliminary meeting, for the purpose of organizing, yet the attendance was remarkably full, and the spirit prevailing a most excellent one. All the members brought good reports from their counties, and no campaign ever opened in this State under fairer or better auspices than does that of 1874. The Democratic State ticket is nowhere received cordially by the Democracy, while the Republican State ticket is everywhere heartily indorsed, and proves generally acceptable. Even in Chester county, where the Democrats fancied there would be great soreness over Judge BUTLER'S defeat, the nomination of Judge PAXSON is received most favorably, and will be supported most energetically. Both PAXSON and BUTLER are natives of Chester county; both served together as apprentices in the same printing office, and both have worked their way up to judicial dignity by steady persistence in their profession; hence Chester county is naturally as proud of Judge PAXSON as one of her successful men, as she would have been had Judge BUTLER been nominated. The defeat of Judge ROSS, on the other hand, has thoroughly demoralized the Democracy of Montgomery county, where the ACKER and WITTE war has again broken out, opening the way plainly for a Republican triumph in both Montgomery and Bucks. It is, of course, to soon to draw definite conclusions as to the canvass in this State; but that it opens well and encouragingly for the Republicans is beyond all question.—Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

Assignee Sale.

BY VIRTUE of warrants from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pa., the undersigned, Assignee of ISAAC AULT and THOMAS CORNFORTH, Bankrupts, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder on Monday, the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., the saw mill of Ault and Cornforth in the township of Keating, county of McKean, Pa., the following described real estate and the said Ault and Cornforth, viz:

I. A certain piece of land situate in Keating township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania: Beginning at a corner on the east bank of Potatoe Creek, being the south west corner of lot of land conveyed to A. S. Arnold and the north west corner of land conveyed to W. Y. Mellroy, thence on line of said lot east thirty-three rods to a point standing fifteen rods west of the north east corner of said lot conveyed to Mellroy, Thence south to bank of Potatoe creek aforesaid, thence down the main channel of said creek by the several courses and distances thereof to the place of beginning containing about ten (10) acres, more or less. The taking in the creek aforesaid is intended to be included in the foregoing description. About three (3) acres of said land is improved with a saw power saw mill, and shingle mill; two small dwelling houses and one barn thereon. Also about ten (10) apple trees.

II. Also the following described piece of land purchased by said Bankrupts of one W. Y. Mellroy by parol contract, and on which part of the purchase money is due, about thirty-five ($35) dollars is said due, viz: situate in Keating township, McKean county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner standing on the east bank of Potatoe creek; thence east twenty-one and three tenths perches to a post corner; thence south fifteen and eight tenths (15 8) perches to a post standing on the east and west line of mill lot and twenty-six and one tenth (26 1-10) perches north of the south east corner of said mill lot; thence west twenty-one and two tenths (21 2) perches to a post on the east bank of Potatoe creek; thence by the several courses and distances of said creek to the place of beginning, containing two and one tenth (2.1) acres, more or less, about one (1) acre improved and thereon one two story dwelling house and one small house, and twelve fruit trees.

I will also sell as the property of C. Cornforth one of said Bankrupts, the following described real estate, to wit:

I. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Keating township (now Borough of Smethport) county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north east corner of square number twenty-seven (No. 27) in the Borough of Smethport; thence east fifty-nine (59) perches to a corner; thence south twenty-seven (27) perches to a corner; thence west forty-one and one half degrees west twenty-one and four tenths (21.4) perches to a corner; thence by the line of the street west forty-four and eight tenths (44.8) perches to the south east corner of square number twenty-seven (No. 27); thence by line of said square north sixteen (16) degrees east to the place of beginning, containing five acres and thirty perches strict measure, be the same more or less, being a part of warrant number two thousand and sixty-five (No. 2065), about two acres improved.

II. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Smethport and township of Keating, county and State aforesaid, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner, being the south east corner of a lot conveyed to Solomon Fairwell, Jr., and standing on the north side of the street as the north east corner of Samuel and Benjamin in the plan of said village; thence by the line of land conveyed to said Solomon Fairwell, Jr., north fifteen perches to a post corner; thence east thirty perches to a post corner; thence north sixteen perches to a post corner; thence east eight perches to a post corner; thence south sixty degrees east to a post corner; thence south thirty degrees west to a post; thence south thirty-five degrees west nineteen and five tenths perches to a post corner; thence west sixty perches to the place of beginning, containing eight and six tenths acres strict measure be the same more or less, comprised.

III. Also, all the interest of C. Cornforth in the following described real estate, by virtue of a contract made by D. Shaw with that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Keating township, county and State aforesaid, situate immediately northof the Olean road and east of land owned by C. Cornforth, south of land owned by S. Freeman and W. S. Orlett and west of a tract of land owned by U. S. Grant.

The above described real estate to be sold *free from liens* except purchase money unpaid. Terms of sale, cash.

O. E. HAVEN,
Assignee of Ault and Cornforth.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 10, A. D. 1874.

JURY LIST—SEPT TERM, 1874.

GRAND JURORS.

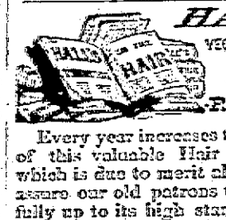
Annin—M Dillenbeck, Edward Kelley, W W Tubbs
Bradford—John Emery
Corn—John Reese, C S Wells
Corydon—C L Knapp, Sanders Turner
Eldred—Benjeen Bemis, E W Deane, Wm E. Windsor
Keating—G P Abbey, J Sn W Bash, J H Boylan
Liberty—John Acre, N B Bird, Eph Fitch, L H Dolley, J G Hall, Wm Pelton, W A Wright
Otto—Wm Lovejoy
Sergeant—John Martin, Jr.
Wetmore—William Bley

Oyer and Terminer.

Annin—Theron Cooper, H J Hadley, Leonard Jewell
Bradford—H E Dalloff,
Corn—Cyrus Cooper, O P Coon, G N Hacket
Jenny Giley, Henry Smith, Albert Clark, Thos. Oliver
Corydon—C Semen, Hawley Wilcox
Eldred—John Barrett, F N Burnham, A Shaw Hamilton—Chas Bartholomew
Keating—J E Conners, J H Dunsley, Jacob Digel, Eugene Daley, J R Hackett, Sesara Hackett, George King, E F Richmond, Wilbur Acre, Chester Baker, G O Tyler
Liberty—A H Rodbery, F A Shirts
Lafayette—F L Aldrich, J L Stanton
Norwich—Ira Burdick, A C Goodwin, I A Putnam
Otto—E E Sprague, James Windsor Jacob Failing, D W Whitney
Smethport—H L Burlingame, B C Corwin, N W Abbey
Sergeant—Orrin Perry, D A Easterbrook
Wetmore—Joseph Barnes, C S O'Kelliud Jas Lansing'on, Charles Jones

MOORE HOUSE
OLEAN, N. Y.
M. V. Moore, Proprietor.
(FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.)

Newly Furnished. Rates to all rooms. Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in one *preparation*, which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M.,

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a Pine corner, being the south east corner of warrant No. 74 as established by a resurvey, thence north seventy five and one-fourth degrees west twenty-eight perches; thence north sixty degrees west sixty-one and eight tenths perches to a beech corner, thence north sixty-two degrees west, twenty-three and five-tenths perches to the centre of the turnpike, thence south thirty six and one fourth degrees west thirteen and two tenths perches, thence south twenty-six and one half degrees west sixteen perches to the north bank of the Allegany River at the bridge, thence south nine degrees west fifteen and two tenths perches thence south sixty seven and three fourths degrees west fourteen and two tenths perches, thence south forty nine and three fourths degrees west nine and eight-tenths perches to the south line of the warrant, being a post, thence north ninety perches to a post corner, thence east two hundred and two perches to a post corner, thence south ninety perches to the place of beginning containing eighty-eight acres and forty square perches, strict measure, more or less nearly all improved, with one two story tavern house, one two story store house, one one and a half story frame dwelling house, one blacken th shop, four frame barns, about one hundred fruit trees, and several springs of water thereon

ALSO—one other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by land of Waterbury Miller, east by the turnpike, south by land of Hyde Rice and west by the Allegheny River containing twenty-five acres, more or less,—from five to ten acres improved.

ALSO—one other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post at the north west corner of lot No. 96 of the allotment of Keating & Co's lands in said township, thence north eighty perches, thence east one hundred perches, thence south eighty perches, thence west one hundred perches to the beginning containing fifty acres more or less, being lot No. 99 of the said Keating lands, about twenty-five acres improved.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of John Fobes lot No. 97, thence north thirty-four perches to the sout west corner of lot No. 99, thence east one hundred eighty two perches, thence south ten perches, thence east two perches, thence south twenty four perches, thence west one hundred and eighty-four perches to the beginning, containing thirty nine acres, being lot No. 98 in warrant No. 3457 of the Keating lands in said township,—unimproved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Ransom Larrabee at the suit of A. N. Taylor.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Smethport, Sept 7, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the north east corner of their lot on Bell's Run known as the Mill lot, thence west 106 and four tenths rods to the centre of the highway, thence by the road south 22 degrees east 29 and two tenths rods, thence south 13 and five tenths rods, thence south 28 degrees east 17 and eight tenths rods to the corner of Mix's land, thence by said lines line south 33 degrees east twenty-seven rods to the north west corner of Abial North's land, thence by said North's line east 69 rods to the north east corner of said North land being on the east line of said lot, thence by said line north 88 and five tenths rods to the beginning containing forty-nine acres and one hundred and forty-nine square perches, more or less, about fourteen acres improved, three frame dwelling houses, one frame barn, one blacksmith shop one steam saw mill and shingle mill and about fifteen apple trees thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township and on the north and east of a lot conveyed by deed on the 25th day of March, 1865, by Hiram Bennett and Eliza his wife to Betsy Clark, and being the balance of the 100 acres conveyed by deed dated 23d day of November, 1858 by the heirs at law of Thos. Bennett, deceased, to Hiram Bennett, and bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a beech corner being the south east corner of said 100 acres lot, thence north on east line of said 100 acres lot 126 and five tenths perches to the north east corner of said lot, thence west along the north line of said lot 126 and five tenths perches to the north west corner of said lot, thence south along the west line of said lot 63 and one fourth perches to a post in the north west corner of said Clark lot, 54 and four tenths rods to a post, thence north 54½ degrees east along the easterly line of said Clark lot 90 and seven tenths perches to a post corner in the south line of the said 100 acre lot being the south east corner of said Clark lot, thence east 2 and one tenth perches to the beginning containing sixty-five and eight tenths acres, more or less, about 25 acres improved, one log house, two frame barns, about 50 apple trees and two springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of O. T. Cooper, G. Cooper and G. W. Lanphere at the suit of D. S. Parish.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean Co., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept., A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post the north east corner of lot No. 302; thence west sixty eight and one half perches more or less to a post, thence south one hundred and fifty-two perches to a hemlock, thence east seventy-two perches to a sugar tree at south east corner of said lot No 302, thence south ten and four tenths perches, thence east forty-six and three tenths perches thence north one hundred and eighty three and four tenths perches, thence south sixty two degrees west forty eight and eight tenths perches to the beginning, containing one hundred and twelve and six tenths acres, being lot No 302 and part of lot No. 211 in warrants No's 3906 and 4000, about 25 acres improved, one frame dwelling house and one frame barn thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Cary B. Crandall at the suit of E. A. Crandall.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of lot No. 323 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township; thence along the south line of said lot south eighty-eight degrees east nine-ty-eight and eight-tenths perches to a sugar tree; thence south one and one fourth degrees west ninety-eight perches and six tenths of a perch; thence along the north line 277 north eighty-nine degrees west nine and ten-tenths perches; thence along the east line of lots No's 218 and 55 north one and one half degrees east eighty and three tenths perches to the place of beginning containing forty-six and three tenths acres strict measure, be the same more or less, about 30 acres improvement, one frame dwelling house, two frame barns, about 30 fruit trees, and spring of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Levi M. Crane at the suit of Reed, Tyler.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Sept. 7, 74.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M.,

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the north east corner of a lot conveyed to Wm. E. Moses [No. 295] thence south seventy eight perches to a corner, thence east thirty perches to a corner thence south one hundred and seven and one tenth perches to a corner in north line of No. 245, thence west sixty perches to a corner in the east line of No. 278 [P. B. Woodard] thence north thirty four perches to the north east corner of same, thence west twenty-eight and two tenths perches to a corner in the south east line of Reuben A. Carey lot No. 295; thence north by said east line seventy three and one tenth perches to the north east corner of said No. 297, thence west fifty-four and seven tenths perches to the east line of No. 276, thence north by said east line twenty four and three tenths perches to the north east corner of the same, thence west forty-seven and one tenth perches to the south east corner of No. 303, thence north by the east line of said No. 303 fifty three and seven tenths perches to the north east corner of the same, thence east one hundred and sixty perches to the beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-three acres being lots No's 229 and 287 in warrant No. 3458 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township, about eight acres improved, one log house and a log barn thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Daniel P. Carpenter at the suit of Keating & Co.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Sept 7, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Liberty, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the north east corner of lot No. 195 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township contracted to Wm. C. Gray, thence up the Allegheny River, north seventy-eight degrees east six and five tenths perches, south sixty nine degrees east fourteen perches, south three degrees west nine perches, south seventy-nine degrees east twelve perches, south sixty-seven degrees east eight perches south eighty degrees east six perches, south twenty seven and a half degrees east twelve perches to a post, corner, thence south thirty perches to a post, thence west sixty-four and five tenths perches to a point in the east line of said lot No. 195 thence by said east line north eighty-two perches to the place of beginning, containing forty-two and three tenths acres strict measure, be the same more or less, and being lot No. 258 of the allotment of Keating Lands in Liberty township, two acres improved, a log house and log barn thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Jacob B. Vanauken at the suit of Seth Hackett.

M. P. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept., 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A certain lot or parcel of land, eighty by one hundred feet, being part of a tract of land situated in the village of Kane, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the south by lands of Robert Lafferty, on the east by lands of Gen. Kane, on the north by a cross street and on the west by Fraley street, containing 8000 square feet on which there is located a one story frame building, sixteen feet high and size thirty by fifty feet.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of the P olestant Church Owners, Joshua Davis *et al.* at the suit of Robert Lafferty.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following property to wit:

All the right title and interest of the defendant in that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a beech tree corner standing twenty five perches east of the south east corner of warrant No. 6325 and being part of said warrant and warrant No. 6321; thence south one hundred and thirty three and three tenths perches to a post thence south sixty perches to a post; thence, south three and one half degrees west one hundred and seven perches to a post, thence east sixty perches to the beginning, containing fifty acres strict measure, be the same more or less, about 30 acres improved a small board house, a log stable, 2 apple trees and a spring of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of W. M. Reynolds at the suit of A. T. Bolton.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county for a Charter incorporating "The Norwich Cemetery Association."

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Republican Meeting.

Hon. Asahel G Olmsted, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address the citizens of this county on the political questions of the present campaign, at the Court House, on

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 29, 1874.

Owing to the pressing demands upon the time of our honored candidate, this will probably be his only visit to our county during the campaign, and it expected that a cordial reception will be given to our next Lieutenant Governor.

Attention, County Committee.

The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet at the Prothonotary's office, in the Court House, early Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, for the purpose of selecting Congressional and Senatorial delegates, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them. A full attendance is desired. The meeting will be held previous to the address by Judge Olmsted on the same evening, therefore an early attendance will be necessary. M. A. Stevens,
Chm'n Co Comm.

Peach Festival.—There will be a Peach Festival at the Court House at this place on Wednesday, the 30th inst. Extensive preparations are being made for a good, enjoyable time. Remember, the 30th of September.

Friend Quackenbush is again in town, on railroad business this time sure.

Prayers for rain are being offered in the churches in the Eastern counties.

The Citizen News man advertises for a compositor—a good one and no "tramp."

Read R O Smith & Co's new advertisement in this paper. It will pay.

There's a flutter to and fro among our heavy coal and railroad operators these days.

— Wendel is constantly receiving new varieties of edibles at his market and grocery to tempt the hungry.

— The annual meeting of the Empire Transportation Fire was held at Kane last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Parties in Elmira have a contract to furnish 1,000,000 shingles for the Centennial Building at Philadelphia.

A pair of horses were stolen from the farm of E. Wetherbee, near Port Allegany, last Sunday night.

— Be sure and make your arrangements to attend the Republican meeting at the Court House next Tuesday evening.

M W Strickland, of Prattsvale has lost a colt. Look in our advertising columns and see the description of the beast.

Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and Independents all turn out to hear Hon A G Olmsted next Tuesday evening.

Young man, if you haven't asked your girl to go to the Republican meeting to-morrow evening, you had better go out at once and get left.

An interesting communication from Bradford having been received too late for this issue, is necessarily deferred until next week.

Judge Woodward was a printer before he studied law. Now he is going to be Chief Justice Supreme Judge. The Lord help us!

We are indebted to Geo H Smith, Secretary of the Valley Point Fair, for complimentary tickets to the Seventh Annual Meeting, now in session at Cuba. Sorry we can't go.

— Call at John Angel's Marble Works at almost any time of the year and you will see some of the best specimens of marble work to be found in the State—or any State adjoining.

Victor Emanuel does not care a mite for curses from the Vatican. He goes right along despoiling the Patrimony of Peter, as if Peter had never owned real estate and lent it to his heirs.

We looked the other day at a load of coal from Bowker Hill which ought certainly to be good evidence of the quality of our coal. Experienced judges say that it is equal if not superior to the best coal from the celebrated Mesburg mines. It was taken from the Barrss vein.

— The jubilee of the McKean Mirror has been to the Insane Asylum. He is probably preparing for the fall campaign.—Pelleton Democrat.

You are right—we are now prepared to walk through the cranium of Democratic statements.

— Mr Lederer has been industriously filling the boys of the Ward for over a week, and we should judge that he found them apt scholars. Their rapid improvement is very creditable both to themselves and their teacher.

— Rev. J L Baldridge preached his last sermon of the Conference year Sunday. He may be returned to this charge next year, but however that may be, no one can gainsay that he has proven an acceptable clergyman and hardworking Pastor and an able and eloquent preacher during his stay with us the past year.

— We would cordially invite every gentleman (or lady) who will visit our borough next week to call up and see the printer. No matter whether you are a subscriber or not, or are prepared to pay that little bill that may be due. We would be glad to make the acquaintance of every man in the county, whether we ever make a cent out of him or not. We are not a candidate for any office, either now or in the near future, so don't imagine this invitation as a trap.

Arrested.

Constable P. M. Fuller, of Bradford, appeared in town Tuesday afternoon armed with a warrant for the arrest of M. W. Gifford and M. L. Armstrong, on the charge of disturbing a religious meeting—the United Brethren camp meeting at Bradford a few weeks ago. They were brought before Justice Smith, and gave bail in the sum of $200 for appearance at Court.

— H. C. Fuke, of Buffalo, has been appointed General Manager of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Company, and the appointment is to take effect immediately. Mr Fuke is a thoroughly competent and experienced railroad-man, having been at one time the Superintendent of the Buffalo division of the New York & Erie Railroad.

— Tioga county Republicans have declared for Hon. Schuyler Ross for Congress and Hon. D B. Strang for State Senator in language too emphatic to be misunderstood. Their county ticket is as follows: Treasurer, Thomas Allen; District Attorney, W. A. Stone, Commissioner, Edwin Klock, Auditor, A. M. Bennett, Surveyor, H. S. Archer.

— A correspondent from Roulet writes to the Potter Enterprise thus:

The Smethport picnic excursion of the 20th ult was accompanied by eighteen from our place. No accident occurred, though one of our Roulet girls inspected the bank below the Falls a little too close, and fell off about nine feet and lodged on a rock. Had it been in any other place along the bank she would have lodged in the bottom deep and been instantly killed. Jasper came near returning from Niagara without a partner.

— Brother Hughes urges upon his party leaders the advisability of an early convention. The advice is wise and they should give it heed. But it has long been the practice of the McKean Democracy to wait the action of the Republicans, and at the last moment before election put a ticket in the field. This may have seemed to them a wise move when they had no organ in the county, as we were thus debarred from criticism to which they could not reply. But now that is no excuse, so keep at them, Hughes, for we would like to see the ticket.

Grand Picnic.

The citizens of Bradford are to hold their picnic in the beautiful camp ground, on Saturday, the 26th inst. Knowing the gentlemen who form the committee, we may anticipate a success. They are to erect a dancing hall 40 feet long, they promise good music, the best of eatables, plenty of temperate refreshments, and a transfer of all the day enjoyment to the hall in the evening. Hence, we see that all who wish to spend a pleasant time may have any facility. The proceeds of the day are to be expended on the repairs of the Catholic church at that place.

Social Hop.

Cards have been issued for a Social Hop, to be given by the ladies of Smethport, at the New Academy Hall, Friday evening of this week, for the benefit of the Smethport Cornet Band. The second floor of the New Academy building is so far finished as to answer every purpose for a dancing hall, and no better place could be wished for. Table will be set and supper served in the building by the ladies having the matter in charge. The ladies of our borough have taken this way to get up a good time for themselves and their friends and at the same time aid the boys in their effort to organize, instruct and equip a good Cornet Band, which is always a credit to any town. Mr Abbey has generously loaned the use of the hall, and as the ladies furnish the tables themselves, they are enabled to place the price of tickets at a low figure. We hope they will be liberally patronized. Those who do not care to dance can show their good will, good clothes and good sense and help the Band boys and gladden the hearts of the girls by going and looking on and buying a good supper, which won't cost but fifty cents. Those who like to dance can dance till daylight and have plenty to eat for $1 75, less half what it would cost at a hotel ball.

A good thing well done.

Is the building of the abutments of the Mechanic Street bridge over Marvin creek. They are a model of stability and good workmanship, and reflect credit upon the workman. The greater share of the credit for the successful completion of the task should be given the engineer, Mr. Thomas King. He undertook the work of engineering the job through at the request o the County Commissioners, and under disadvantages that few would appreciate. Shortly after the work had fairly commenced, for reasons that it is not necessary here to discuss, the builder threw up his contract and it became necessary for Mr. King to look elsewhere. He obtained workmen at Buffalo, and pushed the work forward in so masterly a manner that with all the difficulties in the way the abutments were completed but a very few days after the time required. It is a noteworthy fact that during the progress of the work travel over the bridge was so little impeded as to be scarcely perceptible. He was very fortunate in his workmen, as they were men who not only understood their business but kept right at it steadily and industriously, and gladly as a compliment to them it was determined before they returned home to give a picnic commemorative of the work. This picnic we mentioned in our last issue. It was held at the residence of Mr. Ramer, and was a decided success. A committee of ladies were appointed to attend to the tables, all excepting one of whom were present and fulfilled the duties assigned them to the entire satisfaction of all. A temperate allowance of lager was furnished for those of Teutonic tastes, and all wound up with a dance until the small hours. We are told by Mr. King that one of the large stones has been dressed with the intention of having inscribed thereon the names of the Commissioners under whose administration the bridge is built, also the names of the engineer and the builder and the year in which it is built. When the bridge is entirely completed it will be an object of pride to the borough and county.

A. T. Stewart

Spends hundreds of thousands a year in advertising and finds it a good investment. R. O. Smith & Co, of Olean, spends as much in proportion to their business, and they too, find it a good investment, else they would not continue to advertise so largely. The secret of the success of R. O. Smith & Co is that they buy for cash, keep their stock up with the market, invite the people to buy by means of liberal advertising, and sell their goods at a reasonable profit. There is no more popular place to trade in Olean, and a customer once gained by them is retained by gentlemanly treatment and fair dealing. What they recommend in an article can be relied upon and they sell their goods to every customer at their lowest figures. Customers trading with them do not have to take an old style article at a new style price because "the time are so hard we can't afford to get in a new stock." They are continually adding to their stock, keep no old goods on hand, and as fast as anything new appears you will find it there. If you want to find the best and newest styles and lowest prices go to R. O. Smith & Co's Olean the man who can afford to advertise, can afford to do business, and can afford to let others live while they get rich themselves.

B. N. Y. & P. Stock.

Considerable interest is excited in Buffalo and among railroad circles in regard to the proposed sale of the stock in the B. N. Y & Phila railroad held by the city of Buffalo. On the 8th inst, the Common Council adopted a resolution authorizing the sale of the stock. Saturday the Mayor vetoed it on the ground that the resolution did not conform to the law. Accompanying his veto was a communication from the Commissioners appointed to vote upon the city's stock in the company, opposing the sale and giving their reasons therefor. They claim that the sale would be detrimental to the interests of the citizens, who hold $900,000 of the stock, in connection with the $700,000 owned by the city, with the understanding that "the road should be maintained as a Buffalo road, and controlled by Buffalo men in the interests of cheap coal." That the receipts of the road are constantly increasing, and are this year 35 per cent. over those of last year notwithstanding the dull coal market and the depression in business, and that "the Pine Creek Railroad Company, which intersects this road at Port Allegany and extends to Williamsport, will soon be completed and furnish additional business. And the organization of the Buffalo Coal Company, which will build 21 miles of road from Lanrabee's Station to the extensive coal fields in McKean County, Pa., will, with in eighteen months, gave this road a coal tonnage greater than the whole amount of its present traffic."

On the reception of the veto a lively debate ensued in the Council, and an effort was made to pass the resolution over the veto, which failed. It is well known that the Pennsylvania Railroad wants the stock, and is willing to pay handsomely for it to secure control of the road. It is very doubtful if the main object for which the road was built—cheap coal for Buffalo—will be materially aided by selling a controlling interest of the stock to Thos. Scott. We think Mayor Dayton did well to veto the resolution. If the B N Y & Phila road can pay its own way without being cached on to a huge monopoly it had better for its own interests and the interests of its patrons keep control of its own receipts.

Marble Work.

Contrary to his expectations, our friend Dugel will be at home during next week (Court week,) and any who are in town will find it a good opportunity to confer with him in regard to work in his line. He has some very fine tombstones on hand, which he will be glad to show to all wishing any of that kind of work. It would be advisable to leave your orders with him as soon as possible, before he lays in his winter stock of marble.

Beautiful Women.—The hair is the crowning glory of woman. There are few moderate defects which cannot be remedied by the proper disposition of the tresses. But when the hair begins to fall out, or turn gray, in young people, or with those in the prime of life, there is cause for real regret. When this is the case, *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* will be found to be a first class remedy, superior, as a sound medical medium, to anything else before the public. It actually restores gray hair to its original color and in the great majority of cases causes it to grow out again when it has become thin. It is not like many preparations, a mere wash, but a scientific discovery, indorsed and used by physicians of character.—Address R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.—Forney's *Weekly Press.*

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall Street often leads to a fortune. Pamphlet with explanations and statistics of Railroads, Stocks, Bonds, &c., with other valuable information, mailed on receipt of 10 cents. Address HEM. FOSTER DEAN & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall St, N. Y.

— St. Boyne, of the British army, has performed the feat of walking seventy miles within seventeen hours.

Notice.

Applications will be made to the Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, at the September term next of the said Court, for an Act of Incorporation of the Port Allegany Cemetery Association, at Port Allegany, in the county of McKean, for the purpose of necessary burial grounds for said borough.

M. H. Ely, J. J. Abbey,
J. D. Otis, L. K. Barrett,
Trustees.

R. L. PAGE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

OLEAN, N. Y.

2nd Door south of the Olean House.

Good Fits and Durable Garments.

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF Fall and Winter cloths and cassimeres, which I am prepared to make up for my customers in the latest and best style,

GOOD WORKMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.

Olean, N. Y., August 6, 1874.

Manhood; How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Clino & Co.,
123 Bowery, New York. P O Box 4586

Orphan's Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Horace Little, Executor of Daniel Kingsbury, late of the Borough of Olean, in said county, has filed in the Register's Office in and for the county of McKean, at Smethport, his final account as executor of the said Daniel Kingsbury; and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 26th day of September next, at the Court House at Smethport, in said county.

M A SPROUL, Register.

Register's office, Aug. 7, 1874.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the premises of Wm Lovejoy, a colt belonging to the subscriber. The said Colt was missed about the last of August. It is a mare, four years old and rather small of her age. Her color is brown, save one small white star in her forehead, and a little white on her nose. Any person who will return the said Colt to the owner, or give information of her whereabouts, will confer a great favor, and shall be rewarded for his trouble by

M W STRICKLAND.

Prattsvale, McKean Co., Pa., Sept 16, 1874.

Notice

In re estate of Calvin H. Hober, deceased

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of the late named Calvin H. Hober late of the township of Liberty in the county of McKean, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Hober, residing in the same township of Liberty.

All persons therefore indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and all having claims or demands against the said decedent to make known the same without delay.

MINERVA HOBER.

Sept. 16, 1874.

Notice.

In re estate of Lydia P. Wilkes, late of

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration upon the estate of the above named Lydia P. Wilkes, late of the township of Hamlin in the county of McKean, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing on the same township of Hamlin.

All persons therefore indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and all having claims or demands against the said decedent to make known the same without delay.

LEONARD WILKES.

Sept. 21, 1874.

PAINTING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of painting between Bradford and Lanrabee, on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

ABNER B. TUBBS.

Sept. 24, 1874.

P. R. Cotter,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA

All business entrusted to his care will receive his private attention. Particular attention given to collections.

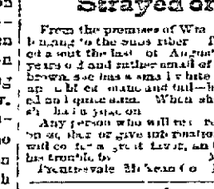
Trial List, Sept. Term 1874.

Amanda M Freeman, adm vs S C Hyde
Enoch Otto vs Mut Mut. Fire Ins Co of Phila.
John Quinn vs Mun Mut. Fire Ins Co of Phila.
Jas Newell vs Jacob D Long
Park & McIver vs A J Newell
A B Fish vs Andrew Keating Township
F J Mellen vs P M Talbot
Parsons McKinney vs do
S D Freeman vs J B Chamberlain & Peter Clark
John Hopkins vs F M & H Wright
Thomas Chittenden vs W F Glass
Thos McIlor H & Co vs Leroy Lamont

W. C. Quigley, Prothonotary.

Smethport, Aug 27, 1874

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use, and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the Pills with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient diseases is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness**, **Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache**, **Sick Headache**, **Jaundice** or **Green Sickness**, **Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the disordered action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism**, **Gout**, **Gravel**, **Pulsation of the Heart**, **Pains in the Side**, **Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With each change there is a decided improvement.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a **Dinner Pill**, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates a stomach and bowels, restores appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous, where no serious derangement exists. One who feels generally well often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel more vigorous, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

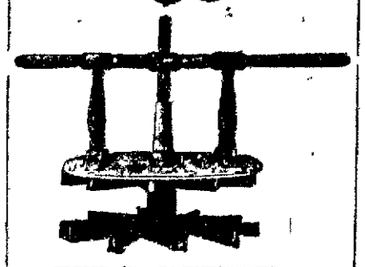
PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON, CRAWFORD,
CLINTON, ELK,
FOREST, ERIE,
M'KEAN, POTTER, and
WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of other County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer on their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A N Taylor, Mrs S. P. Beckwith,
" C K Sackwell, " John Stoddard,
" M N Powell, " James Howard,
" John Grigsby, " Emma Gifford,
" John B Taylor, " Wm. Sherwood,
" B L Knapp, " Horace Vanschickle,
" Wm. Haskell, " H P Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
B L KNAPP, JOHN TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,
TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St,

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

Market, Grocery & Provision STORE.

J. P. Wendell, Prop'r.

To meet the wants of the people of Smethport and vicinity, and fully satisfied that there is such a want, I have established in the Basement of

Armstrong & Co.'s Drugstore

a commodious

MARKET

AND GENERAL

PROVISION STORE,

where I shall keep on hand

FRESH & SALT MEAT,
FISH,
VEGETABLES,
FRUITS,

and everything usually kept in a first class Market.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

J. P. WENDELL.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, June 19, A. D. 1874, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Smethport, June 19th, 1874, and the 98th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

Farms for Sale.

Several very desirable improved farms, partly timbered, within a few miles from Smethport, can be purchased on very reasonable terms.

For part culars, apply to

W. H. CURTIS, Smethport, Pa.

TO OUR FRIEND AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for Bazin, Lent & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore defy competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

Smethport, Nov. 6, 1873.

GO TO EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

Alfred Sturdevant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

WHY YOU WANT IT!

FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!

Third Year of
"OUR OWN FIRESIDE,"
A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

16 large pages, with illustrations. Every subscriber has choice of one of three fine chromos—as far better class than those offered by other publishers. Price, $1.50 a Year.

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Purchased for You.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Garments, any Household Goods, Musical Instruments, or Fancy Articles.

Anything You Want,

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STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

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GET the BEST & CHEAPEST.

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Amateur Job Press.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

For Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

Send five cents for pamphlet. Address

M. L. GUMP & CO.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. HASKELL,
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

15 FRANKLIN ST., KANE, PA.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office upstairs in Bartwell block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Bingham Estate.

Robt H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road, Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1873.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Summer Arrangement.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER June 29, 1874, trains will run on the B. N. Y. & Phila. R'y as follows.—

Leaving Buffalo.

8.50 a. m.—Mixed Train to Port Allegany—daily except Sundays; stopping at Olean 3.16 p. m., at Portville 4.01, at State Line 4.21, at Eldred 4.40, at Larrabee 5.10, at Port Allegany 5.05.

6.20 a. m.—Philadelphia Express—(daily except Sundays) stopping at Olean 9.11, at Portville 9.51, Eldred 9: 5, Larrabee 9:45, Port Allegany 10:15, Emporium 11:15 Williamsport 2.30 p. m., Sunbury 3.35 Harrisburg 10.50 p. m., Philadelphia 2.50 a. m., Baltimore 7.45 a. m., Washington 6.30 a. m.

5.20 p. m.—Port Allegany Accommodation—(daily) stopping at Olean 6.05, Portville 6.56, State Line 7.01, Eldred 7.16, Larrabee 7.32, Sartwell 7.52, Port Allegany 8.15.

Trains Leave Emporium.

3.15 a. m.—Local Passenger and Freight—(daily except Sunday) stopping at Port Allegany 8.30, Larrabee 8.50, Olean 9.11, Buffalo 3.00 p. m.

6 p. m.—Niagara express—daily except Sundays) stopping at Port Allegany 7.05, at Larrabee 7.24, at Olean 8.10, at Buffalo 11 p. m.

Train Leaves Port Allegany.

4.45 a. m.—Accommodation—(daily except Sunday) stopping at Portville 5.40, Sartwell 6.00, Larrabee 6.20, Eldred 6.40, State Line 6.51, Olean 6.80, Buffalo 8.40 a. m.

E. B. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
J. D. THOMAS, Supt.

Farm, Garden and Household.

To Make an Omelet.

Proportions: About one ounce of butter for four eggs, and a pinch of salt, says Pierre Blot, are what is wanted for an omelet.

Process: Salt the eggs, and beat them well with a fork. Have a brisk fire; put the butter into the pan, and set it over the fire. Shake and move the pan in every way so as to melt the butter as fast as possible, and without allowing any of it to turn brown. When melted, turn the eggs in, and by means of a fork stir so as to heap up the part cooked, allowing the other part, that is liquid, to come in contact with the pan, and so on until the whole is solidified. Then it is doubled up; that is, one half is turned over the other with a fork, commencing on the side of the pan to which the handle is attached. Then have a warm dish, which you place on your left hand; take hold of the handle of the pan with your right, the fingers underneath, and the thumb on the top; raise the left side of your left hand so as to have the right side of the dish inclined, and then turn the pan upside down right over the dish, the side of the pan opposite that of the handle touching the edge of the dish, and the right hand moving from right to left, so that the upper side or the omelet when in the pan will be the under side when on the dish, and you have a soft, juicy, and tasty omelet, as smooth as the dish on which it is placed.

An omelet can not be made too quickly. Many cooks fail in making omelets because, by their process, it is made too slowly, and it is either dry or burned and tasteless.

By carefully following the above directions, and after one or two experiments, any one with an ordinary amount of natural capacity can make an omelet properly. Some have the habit of adding water or milk to the eggs, but it is not necessary to make the omelet soft; for, when properly made, an omelet is always soft enough without any liquid being mixed with the eggs.

Medical Hints

To Conceal Bad Tastes.—The bitter taste of quinia, colocynth, aloes, quassia, and other bitter medicines, is said to be instantly removed by chewing a piece of licorice.

To Produce Castor Oil.—Rub two drops oil of cinnamon with an ounce of glycerine, and add an ounce of castor oil. Children will take it and ask for more.

Remedy for Fever and Ague.—Peruvian bark, two ounces; wild cherry tree bark, one ounce; cinnamon, one drachm, all pulverized; capsicum, one teaspoonful; sulphur, one ounce; port wine, two quarts. Let stand a day or two. Always buy the Peruvian bark and pulverize it, as most ready pulverized articles are adulterated. This is the reason why more cures are not performed by it. Dose, a wine-glassful every two or three hours a day until all is used. This mixture will be found excellent for intermittent fever and fever and ague.

Rheumatism and Gout.—A medical correspondent of an English journal, says that the advantages of asparagus are not sufficiently appreciated by those who suffer with rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days, by feeding on this diet.

Very Tender.—The tender, poetic, ideal language of young people who are fondly attached to each other, is always interesting to outsiders. We are even pleased to hear of the ancient bridegroom out West, who was heard in a railway train to say to his bride, almost sixty odd years old, "Who's a little pet lambie?" and who received the sweet reply, "Bo! of us."

How to Treat the "Hay Fever."

A writer in the Hartford *Post* says:

"As this is the season when those subject to it are suffering from their annual attack of 'hay fever,' I have written a few lines in the hope of being able to benefit some of your readers. It is conceded that this complaint is caused by the invisible pollen of the '*Ambrosia Tripida*,' which floats in the air, and settling upon the membrane of the nostrils and throat, causes the irritation which constitutes 'hay fever.'

"The plant flowers about the 15th of August, and remains in bloom about three weeks, during which some of its victims suffer intensely.

"'Slobbers' in horses is caused in the same way, the theory being that the morning dews precipitate it, as it were, from the atmosphere upon the grass, whence it is carried with their food into their mouths.

"There is no known antidote except to leave the country for some place where the plant does not grow.

"A sure preventive to the sneezing, which is a prominent symptom, is to pour a little spirits of camphor upon the hand and inhale it vigorously into the nostrils and lungs, keeping the liquid away from the eyes.

"A good wash for the eyes and nostrils is made of equal parts of sweet spirits of nitre and St. Croix rum. A free use of these simple remedies will be found very beneficial."

Successive Crops of Barley.

Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, of Rothamsted, England, give as the result of experiments on the growth of barley on the same land for twenty years in succession, the following facts:

When the same crop is grown consecutively on the same ground for a series of years, mineral manures alone fail to enable the plant to obtain sufficient nitrogen and carbon to yield even a fair crop; that nitrogenous manures alone increase it very considerably; but that the largest crops are obtained when nitrogenous and mineral manures are applied together. In case of barley three combined manures gave, for twenty years in succession, on the same land, rather more of both corn and straw than farmyard manure did; considerably more than the average barley crop of the country grown under a system of rotation of crops; and an average weight per bushel of between fifty-three and fifty-four pounds.

Did not Know.—A member of the Town Council of Genoa complained at a recent meeting of the partiality which was shown in this matter of fumigation. He had observed, he said, that letters were invariably so treated, while telegraph dispatches were as invariably exempted. He though that all telegrams from Naples ought also to be disinfected by means of smoke. The suggestion that the paper of the telegram did not come from Naples did not satisfy the gentleman, for had he not received a dispatch that very morning, dated at Naples?

A Harvest Scene in New Mexico.

The operation of garnering the grain, as practised by the Papago and Sonoran agriculturists of the Santa Cruz Valley, Arizona, would excite the risibles of a Missouri or Illinois Granger. Imagine a great wheat field of 160 acres or more, ripe for the harvest. A half a hundred ragged Papago and Sonoran harvesters are seen moving with the utmost deliberation to the field, mostly well armed with sickles, but some with large knives. They reach the verge of the waving grain field. They slowly look away across it. Then they pause to deliberate. There is a babble of tongues,—Papago and a sort of pigeon Spanish incomprehensible to civilized ears. They thus debate awhile, and then they survey the field again; after a while they conclude to begin. They are in no hurry, and each uses the utmost deliberation. One, and then another, and another, slowly bends over, gathers a handful of stalks with the left hand and saws them off with the sickle or the knife which they hold in the right hand; then they straighten up, gaze across the field, and then another stoop and another handful of wheat heads has been harvested, and so the work goes on hour after hour, slow but sure. After awhile a supplementary force enters the field. Mild-mannered old horses come dragging after them a cow-skin. This is a Santa Cruz farm-wagon. The little branches of wheat are gathered up and piled upon the pelt, and the lazy Papago, or Mexican youth, ride the old horses about the field until the cow-skin is loaded. Then these strange vehicles of transportation are drawn to some designated centre and the wheat is heaped up. The next operation is the "treading out." A large round yard is cleared away. The surface is wet and beaten down, then allowed to dry. On this yard the wheat to be trodden out is spread, and half a dozen old horses, sometimes oxen, are brought into the ring and set to marching round and round. After sometime the straw is removed, more wheat is put on, and the circular march of the beasts recommenced. Once a day the wheat and dirt is swept up and removed from the yard. The winnowing processs is equally primitive. A scaffold is erected; a man mounts upon it, an antelope-skin filled with a mixture of chaff, wheat, and earth is passed up to him, and he pours the mixture down from his perch on a raw hide placed to receive the wheat. The chaff and dust is blown away by the breeze. This is a true description of the modus operandi of gathering and securing the grain crop in the Santa Cruz Valley. The little, nude, yellow-legged children have glorious times in the straw-piles, and the older people, men and women, youths and maidens, of the Pueblos of Santa Cruz Valley celebrate their "Harvest home" when the work is over, with a zest that your Grangers may emulate, but never equal. It is the old way. Two thousand years ago it was practised among the agriculturists of Asia and Europe.

You Takes Your Choice.

A Paris correspondent writes: A good story among the many that might be told, in connection with the rage for undergoing the action of mineral water panaceas, is that of the renowned actor, Perlet, whose leanness was something phenomenal, longing to "get some flesh on his bones." A well-known physician of this city advised him to go to one of the bathing places in the Pyrenees. Perlet accordingly asked for a leave of absence from his theatre, and went off to the prescribed location, where he drank and bathed with the utmost zeal and perseverance. But neither drinking nor bathing seemed to have any effect upon him, and he remained just as much a skeleton as before. "Patience!" urged the local doctor, in reply to his expressions of disappointment, "there is nothing like the water of our springs for making people fat!" One day, when Perlet was patiently soaking himself in a bath, in the hope of an increase of weight, which seemed in no haste to declare itself, he overheard a colloquy in the bathing cabinet next his own, between the local Esculapius and a lady of enormous obesity. "Doctor," remarked the lady, "I am really losing heart and patience." "Why so?" inquired the doctor. "Because, though I have been taking these waters regularly for two months, I am not one inch the smaller, nor one ounce the lighter." "Patience, madam!" cried the doctor, in his most persuasive tones, "there is nothing like the water of our springs for making people thin."

Profitable Business for Women.

One of the most profitable, as well as interesting kinds of business for a woman, says an exchange, is the care of bees. In a recent agricultural report, it is stated that one lady bought four hives for $10, and in five years she was offered $1,500 for her stock, and refused it as not enough. In addition to this increase of her capital, in one of these five years she sold twenty-two hives and 420 pounds of honey. It is also stated that in five years one man, from six colonies of bees to start with, cleared 8,000 pounds of honey and fifty-four colonies. When properly instructed, almost any woman in the city, as easily as in the country, can manage bees, and make more profit than in any other method demanding so little time and labor. But in the modes ordinarily practised, few can make any great profit in this employment. It is hoped a time is at hand, when every woman will be trained to some employment, by which she can secure to herself an independent home and means to support a family, in case she does not marry or is left a widow, with herself and family to support.

Cattle Disease in Pennsylvania.

The Reading *Times* mentioned recently the existence of a disease among cattle in Montgomery county, Penn., which results in certain death to all attacked. It now says that the same disease is prevailing in Bucks county, and appears to have attacked cattle in various neighborhoods, widely separated from each other, almost at the same time. The animal at first manifests a languid and stupid disposition, refusing to eat, and finally goes staggering about until death takes place, which occurs in from a few hours to about two days from the first attack. The nature and cause of the malady is something of a mystery, not only to the farmers and cattle-owners, but to the surgeons.

Artificial Irrigation.

Colorado has grown rapidly in population and wealth, but just at present it seems as though the scarcity of water were about to impose a limit to the prosperity of the State. Summer rain is a rarity in Colorado, and the rivers are few and frequently nearly dry. Shut out from access to the sea, from which water for purposes of irrigation could be obtained, and covered with a soil into which the occasional rains of winter suddenly sink and vanish, the dearth of water is a serious calamity to the State, and the problem of artificial irrigation is one of exceptional difficulty.

Of course while there are rains, however infrequent, and streams, however shallow, irrigation is not an engineering impossibility. The plan of building vast reservoirs on the mountains, which will hold water enough to irrigate the country during the whole of the dry season, has been proposed. Hitherto no experiment of the kind has been undertaken on anything like so imposing a scale. The water wheels and canals which irrigate Egypt, and the tanks which in many places are used to store water for manufacturing and other purposes during dry seasons, are types of the only familiar methods of the artificial collection and distribution of water. The bold engineers of Colorado, knowing that these petty plans would entirely fail of the purpose in so large a territory as that which now needs irrigation, are forced to either abandon the problem or else to build reservoirs which will be larger that many respectable lakes. The task may be accomplished, but the cost will necessarily be enormous.

The want of water is the great obstacle in the way of the settlement of other parts of the great West as well as Colorado. The planting of trees may perhaps in some slight degree increase the frequency of rain, but the experiment is as yet a doubtful one, and is only less costly than irrigation. After all, in view of the vast extent of our territory, it may perhaps be wisest to abandon the sandy and burning regions of Colorado and Arizona to the Indians and the mining adventurers. Our population is as yet sparse enough in regions where rains are plentiful and streams abundant, and these regions must always possess a vast advantage over those where artificial irrigation is a necessary condition of agriculture and manufactures.

Chinese Women.

Twenty-two Chinese women seem to have lately set the City of San Francisco in an uproar. The twenty-two women arrived from China on the steamer Japan, and were objected to by the State Commissioner of Emigration, on the ground that they were chattels, imported for immoral purposes. He prohibited their landing. The Chinaman who had imported them set up that they were immigrants, and were entitled to protection and liberty under the Civil Rights law and the treaty between the United States and China. On a writ of habeas corpus they were brought before a District Court, which, amid great excitement on the part of the Chinese population, decided that they were courtesans, and under the laws of the State, could not be allowed to remain in San Francisco. They were, accordingly, remanded to China. Brought to the steamship, these unfortunates refused to go on board; they lay on the wharf and howled piteously, and were carried on to the ship by main strength. There they were released, just as the vessel was sailing, by a new writ from the Supreme Court of the State. The women were sent to jail for safe keeping, and the whole case, involving the obligations of the Burlingame treaty, the Civil Rights law, and the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was reargued. The final decision, was to the effect that the importation of the women was unconstitutional and illegal, and that they must be sent back to China by the ship that brought them. This is a test case, and has, therefore, great interest to Californians being on preventing the importation of foreign courtesans.

The Sun's Rays.

The most delicate slip of gold leaf, says Prof. Tyndell, exposed as a target to the sun's shafts, is not stirred to the extent of a hair, though an infant's faintest breath would set it in tremulous motion. The tenderest of human organs—the apple of the eye—though pierced and buffeted each day by thousands of sunbeams, suffers no pain during the process, but rejoices in their sweetness, and blesses the useful light. Yet a few of these rays insinuating themselves into a mass of iron, like the Britannia Tubular Bridge, will compel the closely knit particles to separate, and will move the whole enormous fabric with as much ease as a giant would a straw. The play of these beams upon our sheets of water lifts up layer after layer into the atmosphere, and hoists whole rivers from their beds, only to drop them again in snows upon the hills or in fattening showers upon the plants. Let but the air drink in a little more sunshine at one place than another, and it desolates a whole region in its lunatic wrath. The marvel is that a power which is capable of assuming such a diversity of forms, and of producing such stupendous results, should come to us in so gentle, so peaceful and so unpretentious a manner.

Death.

Death, says Dr. Guernsey, has been defined as the permanent cessation of those properties and functions which constitute life. It may in the human form effect the whole body, or a part only. It was at one time conceived by Bichat that death must commence in the heart, the lungs, or the brain, and hence these organs were called the *halls of death*. Death is a part of the endless change going on in the world of matter, an apparent necessity of creation, in which a body which has performed the purpose of its organization and ceases to be of use in that capacity is changed to reappear in other conditions or in other combinations, vitalized by the great spirit of life, which is everywhere present, and thus going on through the cycle of eternity, ever changing, never destroyed, dying only to reappear again.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention nominated William Gaston, of Boston, for Governor, and William B. Smith, of Springfield, for Lieutenant-Governor. The rest of the ticket is as follows: Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Wells, of Williamstown; Treasurer, Nathan Clark, of Lynn; Auditor, C. Osgood Morse, of Newburyport; Attorney-General, Waldo Colburn, of Dedham. Resolutions were adopted which declare devotion to the Constitution; demand equal rights for all races and colors; denounce Federal interference with elections; and condemn all lawless acts of violence against colored men and persons who have settled in the South; oppose sumptuary laws, especially the prohibitory law and its accessories; advocate a stringent license law; demand a vigorous reform in State affairs, and the abolition of rings, commissions, and State constables; favor fostering with care the interest of labor and of the industrial classes, and commend the candidates nominated to the suffrages of the people. ....The new National Reform party of Michigan held a convention and nominated candidates for State offices. The platform adopted is as follows: First, Reduction of the number of officers and diminution of their powers under the national Government; Second, Reduction of salaries paid to such to the extent that no fund for political purposes can be raised by assessments on officeholders, and that no office shall be sought on account of emoluments; Third, Political opinion should be neither the reason for appointment to office nor the ground for removal therefrom, but frequent changes should be made to secure purity of administration; Fourth, Prohibition of recommendations to or solicitations for office by any Senator or Representative in Congress, and the election of all local Federal officers by the people; Fifth, Speedy return to hard money as the only honest standard of values; Sixth, All banking, State or national, should be made free; Seventh, An adherence to the principles adopted at Lansing on Aug. 6, 1874.....The New York Liberal Convention at Albany decided to make no nominations for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, but appointed a State Committee, and decided to wait until one week after the Convention of the Republican and Democratic parties. A platform was adopted condemning the administration, in favor of only two terms; and in favor of specie payment and free banking. ...The Hon. Milton Sayler was renominated for Congress by acclamation by the Democrats of the first Ohio District. In the Second District, Gen. H. Banning was renominated. Both are members of the present Congress.... The Republicans of the Augusta, Ga., district held a Congressional Convention, but adjourned without making a nomination. It is understood that Mr. Stephens, the Democratic nominee, is entirely satisfactory to the Republicans ... Dr. W. A. Burleigh, Democratic and Anti-Monopoly candidate for Congress in Dakota, has withdrawn from the contest, assigning as a reason the want of support of the Democracy and the uselessness of running without the united support of the Anti-Monopolists and the Democrats..... The Republican Convention of the Second West Virginia District made no nominations, but recommended the Hon. Waitman T. Willey, of Montgomery to the Republican voters of the district ... The Independents met in convention at Lincoln, Nebraska, and made the following nominations: J. W. Davis, of Douglas county, for Congressman, J. F. Gardener, of Richardson, for Governor, and Henry Wolfe, of Buffalo, for Secretary of State. The platform favors the resumption of specie payments as soon as possible and cheap transportation; opposes further land grants to railroads; favors a reduction of taxes and a tariff for revenue, is against the patent monopoly, and favors a uniform license law. ... The Democratic State Convention of Arkansas effected an organization. Resolutions were adopted approving of the new Constitution recently framed, calling upon all order-loving citizens to favor it at the coming election, believing if enforced it will restore peace harmony, and protection to all citizens, and pledging the unabated exertions of the Convention to secure its adoption. Gov. Baxter was renominated and E. H. English, the present incumbent, was nominated for Chief-Justice by acclamation.

Gov. Brown of Tennessee, says that the opinion of respectable persons in Trenton is that only five negroes of the sixteen taken from the jail were shot dead. One negro, now in jail, is getting well; the rest escaped. No traces of human bodies have been found, except of the five men above referred to. A new Grand Jury has been impanelled in Gibson county, and is busy endeavoring to find indictments against the lawless jail breakers and murderers. Gov. Brown declares his intention to leave nothing untried to ferret out all the outlaws concerned in the cowardly and bloody work..... The Carlists recently fired on a train of cars, believing that the Austrian and German ambassadors were on board. The driver and stoker of the train were killed..... Mr Dixon was killed and Ace Elliot mortally wounded in Hickory county, Mo, by Daniel Noffziger and another man named Shannon. It seems that Shannon was attempting to move his property from the country, and an attachment against the property was placed in the hands of Dixon and Elliott. While they were executing it they were assailed by Shannon and Noffziger with the above result. ... The Lincoln, South Renfrew, and London, Canada, contested election cases were decided, and the sitting members unseated for corrupt practices. New elections will be ordered..... The Convention of Western Manufacturers of Iron at Pittsburgh decided not to advance prices at present above the three per cent. card..... In January last James R. Moore and E. O. Williams stole from the Treasury Department at Washington $100,000 in drafts. Lately they have been discharged.....The Ville de Paris, of the French line, from Brest, collided from a cyclone. As she steamed up New York bay she resembled a war vessel after action. The port side on deck was literally a wreck. The bridge was demolished, boats had been carried away, the captain's room swept overboard, and two immense iron davits were twisted as though a giant had bent them.....During the gale a sailor was lost overboard and a number of the officers and crew received injuries.

Cash or Tools.—A mower that costs say $125, left exposed unnecessarily, when not in use, may be damaged $10 worth annually; this sum added to the interest on the money invested—in machinery and the capital thus locked up—renders machinery rather too expensive for profit; for when grass can be hired cut by machinery for from 75 cents to $1 per acre, it does not pay to waste money by buying machines to rust and rot in the fields.

Lovers of the weed may be pleased to know that at a recent meeting of the British Medical Society, a paper was read, showing that disease of the gums and tongue is frequently caused by smoking, and confirming Dr. Jenner's theory that the habit causes palpitation of the heart.

No More Heroics.

The deadly vegetable alkaloids such as Mercury, Strychnine, and Prussic Acid, cannot cure disease or produce any but the most disastrous results. Perhaps no event has occurred of late years which is so well calculated to disabuse the public mind of a belief in the efficacy of mineral poisons and bleeding as the discovery of Doctor Walker, of California, of certain medicinal herbs, whose healing principles he has extracted and combined in the form of Vinegar Bitters. The cures wrought by it seem marvelous. Its action is mild and agreeable, but at the same time rapid and effectual, and being unimpeded by the presence of alcohol or fermented liquor of any description, is attended with results hitherto unachieved by any remedial agent. The cures of Bilious Complaints, Malarious Fever, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, attest the paramount excellence of this medicine, and justify us in recommending it.—*Com.*

Opium Habit Cured.

In making the assertion that "*the Opium Habit can be cured*" I do not ask or expect the public to rely upon my statement alone; but I here present certificates from a few of the hundreds that have been cured by the use of my "Painless Opium Antidote." I have made the cure of the Opium Habit a specialty since 1868, and think I thoroughly understand the disease. The Antidote stands on its own merits, and all I ask of those interested is to investigate and satisfy themselves on these points. I publish a quarterly magazine of 100 pages, devoted to the interest of Opium-Eaters. A copy of this magazine will be sent free to any address.

Read the Evidence.

Troy, N. Y., April 23, 1874.

Dr. S. B. Collins, La Porte, Ind.:

Dear Sir—When I first went to you for consultation and conference with reforance to my case, and after a full statement of facts, you did not promise to cure me under twelve months, and with *that* information I went under your treatment, and I gave you an *exact* and *truthful* statement of my case, and commenced to take your medicine as directed. The result was you completed a *permanent* cure in a little over eight months time. Almost three months have now passed since I left taking your medicine, and I *am* a well, happy, and prosperous man once again. Joy and gladness have come once more to our family circle and driven forever away that sadness and grief and deep sorrow that had settled there because of my illness and bondage to that great task and slave-master, *Morphine*. For eight long, weary, sorrowing years fed me day by day for all that time to satisfy the demands of *habit* entailed upon me by the doctors who attended me during my long illness in the summer and fall of 1864. Since the first Tuesday in October last I have been in court every day, here and there, with but one or two exceptions, and I have had full strength of mind and body to enable me to conduct the matters and business there demanded of me. But for your aid, your skill, and your medicine, I *never* could have done such work. I tell you, Doctor, I am well again. I *am* what I have written you I *was*. You have done for me *all* and more than I have ever written you. That awfully heavy weight or load of profound grief and apprehensive sorrow that had for so long a time settled upon the hearts of dearly loved ones in my own loved home, because *they* saw through morphine the surely and swiftly coming of the sleep of death during the long night of the grave, has been completely removed; and now, with light hearts and joyous, happy spirits, they move on and on through the hours of this life, *never* forgetting my great emancipation from the long and terrible bondage of that cruel but seductive poison—*morphine*.

Marcus P. Norton.

P. S.—When your treatment commenced, I weighed 184 pounds; now I weigh 220 pounds, in all 36 pounds of square and healthy gain.

M. P. N.

TIDINGS FROM ONE WHO HAS BEEN CURED FOR TWO YEARS.

Kingston, Rhode Island, Feb. 1, 1874.

Dear Doctor Collins, La Porte, Ind.:

I wish to repay, so far as I can, the great obligations I owe to you for saving my life.

Having been a victim to that most terrible habit—the use of opium—and having reached that point when I felt that all was lost, and no hope remained, upon hearing of your Antidote, I ventured to try it. I did so, as you well know, and from the time I commenced taking it have never put a particle of the accursed drug between my lips. I was able from the first to pursue my usual avocation, and, in fact, dispatch a largely increased amount of business. My physicians advised me that I was only substituting one habit for another; but, notwithstanding all they said, I kept on, and ultimately reached a condition when I had no trouble in abandoning the medicine. It is now nearly two years since I was cured, and I enjoy the best of health and am enabled to endure any amount of work and fatigue without inconvenience. I feel and desire to so express myself, that I owe my life to you; and you can, therefore, imagine my feelings toward you. I have advised several people in my locality to apply to you for aid, and all who have done so have been fully cured. I am, sir, yours very truly,

Elisha C. Clarke.

A COMPLETE ANTIDOTE.

Brentwood, Williams County, Miss., April 10, 1874.

Dr. Collins, La Porte, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I owe you an apology for not writing sooner and letting you know how I came out with your Opium Antidote. It has been about six months since I quit using the Antidote, and I am now all right and have been ever since I quit; in fact, ever since I commenced using it. My health is about as good as it was before I had the rheumatism; which caused me to form the habit of using morphine. I feel very thankful that I ever learned of your Antidote, and I am free to confess that I thought it was a humbug; but, as drowning men will catch at straws, I concluded to try it, and I can now say that it *is* no humbug, but it is just what you claim for it—a complete antidote for the habit of Opium Eating. You can use my name in connection with this, if you wish. Yours truly,

H. Zellner.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall Street often leads to a fortune. Pamphlet with explanations and statistics of Railroads, Stocks, Bonds, &c., with other valuable information, mailed on receipt of 30 cents. Address Alex. Frothingham & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall Street, New York.—*Com.*

We hear very favorable encomiums regarding the Elmwood and Warwick Collars manufactured by the Narragansett Collar Company. These collars have linen facing, and owing to the peculiarity of cut, are most comfortable and neat-fitting articles. The edges of the collars are folded in underneath all around, thus strengthening the collar and preventing the points from turning up. We recommend these collars to our friends.—*Fashion Article, New York Evening Mail.*

Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, &c.

A few months after having commenced the manufacture of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the proprietor began to receive numerous letters from all parts of the Western and Southern States bestowing the most unbounded praise upon it for having promptly cured the writers or their friends of Fever and Ague, or other forms of miasmatic, or malarious diseases. He was repeatedly urged to make known the wonderful virtues of the Discovery in the cure of kindred and other diseases. He always replied that it was not intended for a "cure all," and should be recommend it to people as a remedy for so many different forms and classes of disease, he feared those who had never tested its virtues would at once class it among the numerous humbugs of the day. This answer was satisfactory to no one; they argued that the whole country ought to know it at once, and expressed their astonishment at his indifference to the subject. His ear and heart being at all times open to the call of suffering humanity, he has at last, after having received testimony from hundreds who have been speedily cured by it, and many of them after quinine and all the usual means had failed, consented to make the matter known.

Newman, Jeff. Co., Kan., Jan. 6, 1873.

Dr. Pierce: *Dear Sir*—Having need a few bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery, and believing it to be the very best medicine for Chills and Fever I wish to buy it by the dozen, please give me your price for it.

Rev. Thos. O'Reilly.

On Everybody's Tongue.—Enlogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, Plantation Bitters, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous free use advertising is better to all the paid for puffing to which the owners of boxed bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 23; his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elsewhere aren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Eagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderfully pearly and natural complexion to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly skin, rosy cheeks, and soft luxurious tresses, they become irresistible.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with Mexican Mustang Liniment, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, sprains, lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle, and no family or owner of Horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprain and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel-plate engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

The Markets.

New York.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ 10¾	@ 11¾
Common to good Texans	.07	@ .09¾
Inferior Texans	.07¾	@ .08½
Milch Cows	45.00	@75.00
Hogs—Live	.08¾	@ .07½
Dressed	.08¾	@ .09
Sheep per lb	.07¾	@ .08
Cotton—Middling	.16¾	@ .17¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 35	@ 6 00
State Extra	6.00	@ 6.35
Wheat—Red Western	1.18	@ 1.22
No. 2 Spring	1.18	@ 1.21
Rye	.90	@ .90
Barley—Malt	1.00	@ 1.20
Oats—Mixed Western	.91	@ .92
Corn—Mixed Western	.95	@ .95
Hay—per ton	.50	@ .90
Straw—per ton	.70	@ .80
Hops	.08	@ .10
Pork—Mess	22.25	@22 50
Lard	.14	@ .14
Petroleum—Crude	Refined	11¾
Butter—State	26	@ .27
Ohio Fine	.25	@ .27
" Yellow	.21	@ .20
Western Ordinary	.20	@ .20
Pennsylvania fine	.20	@ .22
Cheese—State Factory	.13¾	@ .13¾
" Skimmed	.06	@ .06
Ohio	.11¾	@ .12
Eggs—State	.24	@ .25

Albany.

Wheat	1.25	@ 1.30
Rye—State	.87	@ .90
Corn—Mixed	.93	@ .93
Barley—State	1.18	@ 1.20
Oats—State	.58	@ .60

Buffalo.

Flour	7.00	@ .10
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 22	@ 1 23
Corn	.81	@ .82½
Oats	.49	@ .49
Rye	.90	@ .90
Barley	1.50	@ 1.55
Lard	.14½	@ .15

Baltimore.

Cotton—Low Middlings	.15¾	@ .16
Flour—Extra	5.00	@ 5 50
Wheat	1.25	@ 1.30
Corn—Yellow	.84	@ 84½
Oats	60	@ .60

Philadelphia

Flour—Penn. Extra	6 50	@ 7.50
Wheat—Western Red	1.23	@ 1.24
Corn—Yellow	.90	@ .90
Mixed	83	@ .83½
Petroleum—Crude	.08¼	@ 08½ Refined 11¾

Kidney-Wort

Is a remedy which acts at once on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, thus preventing and curing disease. Kidney-Wort has been tested in thousands of cases, and has cured when all other remedies failed. Kidney-Wort is a dry vegetable compound, and one package will make six quarts of medicine. Kidney-Wort will positively cure the worst form of Kidney disease, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or Nervous Disorders caused by a disordered Liver. Thousands who think they are dying with Dropsical Swellings, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Rheumatism, Urinary Difficulties, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, &c., will find prompt relief and a speedy cure by using Kidney-Wort. Kidney-Wort will clear the system of poisonous matter and restore the blood to healthy action. Kidney-Wort will restore regularity to the bowels and relieve Piles in six days. Kidney-Wort is sold by druggists everywhere at $1.00 per package, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Dry or liquid, as you prefer. Dry will be sent by mail. Liquid concentrated, two hundred doses in each bottle. Kidney-Wort is the best remedy known for Malarial Diseases. Kidney-Wort has been prescribed by physicians who say it is the best remedy they ever used. Kidney-Wort is pleasant to take, and does not gripe. Kidney-Wort is the only remedy that acts on all the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels at the same time. Kidney-Wort has been tried by millions of people and has never failed to cure. Kidney-Wort will cure you. Kidney-Wort will make you well. Kidney-Wort will make you feel like new. Kidney-Wort will make you healthy. Kidney-Wort will make you happy. Kidney-Wort will make you rejoice. Kidney-Wort will make you thank God and take courage. Kidney-Wort will make you sing for joy. Kidney-Wort will make you dance like a deer. Kidney-Wort will make you eat, drink and be merry. Kidney-Wort will make you sleep well. Kidney-Wort will make you work with a will. Kidney-Wort will make you realize that life is worth living. Kidney-Wort will make you look back and wonder what ailed you. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the best medicine in the world. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is worth its weight in gold. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most valuable medicine ever known. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most perfect medicine ever made. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most reliable medicine ever sold. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most economical medicine ever used. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most powerful medicine ever taken. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most satisfactory medicine ever purchased. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most valuable medicine ever possessed. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most wonderful medicine ever heard of. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most perfect medicine ever known. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most reliable medicine ever made. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most valuable medicine ever sold. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most economical medicine ever used. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most powerful medicine ever taken. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most satisfactory medicine ever purchased. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most valuable medicine ever possessed. Kidney-Wort will make you say that it is the most wonderful medicine ever heard of.

Vinegar Bitters

Vegetable. Free from Alcohol. Purely. Dr. Walker's California. Vinegar Bitters.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the low ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains in California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

N. B. N. U. No. 28

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Why Not Send 25 cents and the address of five persons and receive by mail a Beautiful Chromo, size 9 by 7 worth $1.50—and full instructions to clear $50 a week. Address Fleming & Co., 108 South 5th St., Phila., Pa.

Agents Wanted.—Men or women, $25 or $100 forfeited. Valuable samples free. Write at once to P. M. Reed, Eighth Street, New York.

Wanted, Young Men & Ladies to learn Telegraphy at Buffalo Telegraph College. Salaries $50 to $100 per month. Send stamp for Catalogue to C. L. Bryant, Supt., Buffalo, N. Y.

Optic's New Books.

The Coming Wave; or The Hidden Treasure of High Rock. 16mo., Illus. $1.50

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Either volume sent postpaid on receipt of the price.

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Any One sending us the address of ten persons with 10 cts., will receive, free, a beautiful chromo and list of rich, new goods sent by mail. City Novelty Co., 168 South 5th St., Phila., Pa.

Kit Carson, by his comrade, D. W. Peters, and Authorized Life published; 600 pages; beautifully illustrated. Agents wanted everywhere. 10,000 already sold. Circulars free. Apply at once. Address Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford, Conn.

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$25 per day Commission or $30 a week Salary and Expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Wheeler & Co., Marion, O.

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